The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898. NO. 11

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WAR PREPARATIONS OPENLY MADE BY UNCLE SAM.

No Time Being Lost in Getting in Fighting Shape.—Spain Will be Forced to Do Something.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—The Washington end of this nasty Spanish business is now in a fairly satisfactory condition. Since Congress placed $50,000,000 at Mr. McKinley's disposal, the administration has come out in the open with its war preparations, and no time is being lost in getting together the fighting material that will be necessary to enable us to drive the Spaniards off every foot of American territory. Although Mr. McKinley deserved criticism for waiting so long to get started along the right road, it is overlooked now, and he is given the praise he deserves for the energetic manner in which he is pushing things. The country is rapidly being put upon a war footing; the people have been on a war footing for some time.

No harm is done by Secretary Long's denying that either the President or himself has any information as to what the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry will be, so long as there is no let up in the preparations to be in a position to act promptly on that report, which cannot be delayed much longer. There is'nt the slightest doubt that the report will show that the Maine was destroyed by an outside explosion.

Mr. McKinley has not told anybody, so far as known, that he intended to couple with the demand he makes on Spain on account of the Maine, another that Cuba should be free, although he has intimated his intention to in some way combine the two things. If he wishes to act in accordance with the dominating sentiment in Congress he will certainly take some means of letting Spain know when the Maine demand is made that this government has stood the disgraceful condition of affairs in Cuba, just as long as it intends to, and that if Spain does not a once voluntarily recognize the independence of Cuba, the United States will help the Cubans to force her to do so. The talk on this subject among Congressmen is plain and outspoken, and practically all one way.

The new Spanish Minister talks as though the most important issue between Spain and the U. S. was the negotiation of a reciprocity commercial treaty, and says he expects the representatives of the alleged autonomy government of Cuba, who will have charge of the interests of the island during the negotiations, to reach Washington in a few days. No one believes that such a farce as negotiation for a reciprocity treaty would be under existing circumstances, will be allowed to begin by the administration, and the Minister is probably only indulging in such talk for the purpose of trying to impress us with the peaceable intuitions of Spain toward us. He is wasting time. We know Spain's real attitude toward us—an attitude that has worked the American people up to such a pitch that the determination to thrash Spain has become universal among us.

Senator Jones, of Ark., voiced the almost unanimous sentiment of Congress when he said concerning the report that a movement had been started witn a view to bring about an alliance between England and the United States: "I do not think that there is anything in the report, for it would be one of the most foolish things this or any other administration ever undertook. In the first place, we do not need any alliance to conduct our own quarrels. We are able to take care of ourselves, and an alliance with some other power, particularly those on the other side of the water would be especially repugnant to the people of this country. I am confident there is nothing in it, and if there was, and it should be submitted to the Senate, as it doubtless would be, that body would not sanction it."

Those who had supposed that the fight against the confirmation of the nomination of Terrence V. Powderly, to be Commissioner of Immigration—the price of Powderly's stumping in in the Presidential Campaign—was over were not well posted. It is being waged quite briskly, and one of the apparent results is an adverse report from the Senate Committee on Immigration on the nomination, and Powderly's opponents express confidence that they can get enough votes in the Senate to ratify the Committee's adverse report. Powderly is now holding the office under a recess appointment.

Czar Reed having succeeded in his efforts to compel a majority of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to vote against reporting a River and Harbor bill at this session, Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, has introduced a bill appropriating $5,000,000 to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for the continuance of River and Harbor improvements already begun, preference being given to those which can be best operated during the summer and fall months. Gen. Wheeler will do his best to get his bill through, but as it is opposed by the Czar, the chances are rather against him.

THE SAD STORY OF SPAIN.

Not since the downfall of the Roman Empire, says the World, has there been such a story of the rise to greatness and the fall to helplessness of a great power. It is one of the striking coincidences of history that if Spain to-day finds itself menaced with the loss of its last American possessions through a conflict with the greatest of American republics, the beginning of the power of Spain may be dated from the year 1492, in which the discovery of Columbus led to the ultimate establishment of the United States.

The year which gave the Western Hemisphere to Spain witnessed the expulsion of the Moors from Grenada and made the peninsula one united country. Its first King, Ferdinand of Aragon, whose marriage with Isabella of Castile in 1469 marked the beginning of a real Spanish kingdom, was also the last Spanish King, for at his death, in 1516, the succession passed into the line of the Hapsburgs, with sad and melancholy consequences for the civilized world.

During the four hundred years of its rise and fall its invariable record has been one of cruelty, of persecution, of bigotry, of hostitity to every sentiment of human freedom, common justice and enlightenment. The slavery to which it doomed its subjects in the Western Hemisphere was not more cruel than its oppression of the people of Holland or its tyranny over its own people at home. The bigotry, the fanaticism, the intolerance and the gloomy superstition of its tone of mind is unrelieved by one single gleam of recognition of human rights, just as the disgraceful record of its decay and downfall is unrelieved by one single triumph of genius in statesmanship or of prowess in battle against an armed enemy.

One by one Spain's possessions have fallen away, like bricks from a mouldering wall, until to-day it stands alone and isolated, bankrupt in resources, helpless and exhausted, but still clinging to that policy of cruelty, of oppression and extermination which has been its only known method of dealing with Morisco and Aztec and Inca and Hollender—and Cuban—and which after four hundred years has finally forced it to confront the Republic of freedom, of equality, of justice, of humanity, of civilization.

It is not accident or chance which has brought about the present situation. It is inexorable destiny which decrees that the last of Spain's illgotten possessions in this hemisphere should be lifted to freedom by the one Republic which represents everything that Spain has antagonized during her whole history.

Another Old Almanac.

Dr. C. P. Leitzel, of Cedarville, Ill., writes the Reporter as follows:

"In your paper of last week you make mention of an almanac brought to your office by Wm. Farner, of Potters Mills, which was printed in the year 1796. . . I have on my desk Father Abraham's Almanack for the year of our Lord 1770, it is by Abraham Weatherwise, Gent., and was printed in Philadelphia by John Dunlap.

"The almanac belongs to Mrs. Daniel Lausch, of this place, it having formerly belonged to Mr. John Grier, of Northampton county, Pa., and was given to Mrs. Lausch's grandmother, Mrs. Dr. Edward Humphrey, nee Hayes, when she was married at the home of Mr. Grier in the year the almanac was printed, and has been in the family since that time."

Hustling Along His New Office.

Postmaster Brisbin is hurrying his new postoffice right along. John Hook, of Boalsburg, is plastering the new room, and in a few days the room will be ready. The new furniture has been ordered and the new office can be expected in running shape by April 1st. The telephone exchange will be located in the room now occupied by the office. That company is waiting for the room to be vacated that they can place their necessary apparatus.

Will Fill Applications.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission has announced that it is ready to receive and fill applications for trout fry. In consequence of the state having failed to make any appropriation for fish cultural work, there will be no applications received or filled for any species of fish other than trout. It has only been able to make distribution of trout through the generosity of public spirited citizens.

DANGEROUS STORMS.

Equinoctial Period Will be Preceded by a Hot Wave This Year.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 18th to 22d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 24th, great central valleys 25th to 27th, eastern states 28th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 23d, great Central valleys 25th, eastern states 27th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 26th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30.

Temperature of the week ending March 26 will average above east, and below west of the Rocky mountain ridge.

Rainfall for the same period will be above in northern, below in southern states, and about normal west of the Rockies.

Severe and dangerous storms are expected during the passage of the storm disturbance described in this bulletin, that is while the low is crossing the continent from the far west on 23d to the for east on 28th. Preceding this storm wave a hot wave may be looked for, and being about the opening of spring in the northern states, this hot wave will lead many to believe that planting time has come. Better not lean too heavily on that belief, for it might prove a treacherous staff.

There are some indications that a great inversion of temperatures will occur in the northern states about March 23. I have not been able to fully determine this matter, but as it will only be eight days to the first of April, I would advise all who may contemplate work with which a sudden fall of temperature would materially interfere to wait.

Saw Harbor Mines Laid.

Captain Grenmyer, of the German steamer Castilla, now in port at Newport News, in an interview said:

"About two years ago I had occasion to take my vessel into the harbor of Havana. Just before reaching the entrance to the harbor signals were run up warning us not to enter, and a government pilot came aboard and took the vessel into the harbor.

"The pilot informed me that the government authorities were placing submarine mines in the bottom of the harbor.

"I afterwards watched the men placing the mines. Tow wires were attached to each wire, one being taken to one bank and one to the other, where they were attached to electric battris, and ready to be fired off at the will of the crews who had charge of them."

Quay's Hand Shown

In Monday's dailies we find the following: "Considerable consternation has been caused at Bellefonte among the dozen or more aspirants by the announcement from Washington that the Bellefonte Post Office appointment will not be made until after the Republican State convention is held in June. It is the prevailing opinion that Quay is purposely holding back the appointment so that whatever the result here it will not interfere with the State delegate campaign, and is further regarded as incidental to him carrying the fight right into Governor Hastings' own county. Postmaster Fortney's term of four years expires May 1."

The postmasters under the present administration, a few years ago where not backward in claiming to be Hastings men, because the General seemed to be the daddy of the roost. Now since Quay seems to be the daddy of patronage they are leaning heavily in that direction and inclined to give our Dan the mitten. These patriots are for Quay or for Hastings just as it may turn out which of these rival leaders may carry the pap pot and the stick daubed with molasses. This is humiliating politics, but it is a true and fresh picture of the Centre county situation.

Quay will fight to win the delegates of this county—and woe to the postmaster who stands in his way!

Uninfluenced, it is our firm opinion, the delegates would be carried for Wanamaker without much trouble. But Quay holding up the pap pot and the lassey daubed paddle, the flies will be quick to take the scent even from afar.

From all over the country, come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Here is a sample letter from Mrs. C. Shep, of Little Rock, Ark.: "I was suffering from a very severe cold, when I read of the cures that had been effected by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I concluded to give it a trial and accordingly procured a bottle. It gave me prompt relief, and I have the best reason for recommending it very highly, which I do with pleasure." For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTY.

The Coming Congressional Fight in the Twenty-Eighth District Will be Closely Contested.

The Bellefonte correspondent to the Philadelphia *Times* thusly views the Democratic political situation in the county:

Politics are becoming warm in this Congressional and State Senatorial district, and there is evidence now that the campaign of 1898 will be the hottest one experienced here since Curtin ran for Congress in 1884. According to past precedents, Centre county this year is entitled to the nomination for Congress. Colonel J. L. Spangler, who was beaten two years ago by W. C. Arnold, is the acknowledged candidate who will be given the nomination in the Democratic party without a contest, if he desires it, but the colonel is wary about committing himself too early in the campaign. If the outlook is favorable to the election of a Democrat, then Colonel Spangler will go into the fight, but if Republican success seems assured, he will not allow his name to go before the Congressional conference, as his fight two years ago was too costly for repetition. If Colonel Spangler declines to be a candidate, the Democrats of Centre will present the name of C. M. Bower, a staunch partisan, and the man who put up such a strong fight for the President Judgeship four years ago. It is understood that the Democrats from the other counties in the district will leave the field open to Centre county.

The State Senatorship contest promises to be unusually hot. Each of the three counties embraced in the district are out with a candidate. Clinton presents Clough; Centre has J. C. Meyer, ex-District Attorney, while Clearfield is championing Ex-Judge D. L. Krebbs. If Centre county gets the Congressional nomination, naturally the Senatorial nomination will go to one of the other places, and as Clinton county bas had no Senatorial representative for many years, her claim is the strongest, but the friends of Judge Krebbs are putting up a hard fight for him, and as he is a strong man, he may prove a winner.

Centre county politics will be exceedingly spirited, considering the size of the ticket. Those now in the field as candidates for the Legislature are W. C. Heinle, John Q. Miles, Robert Foster, A. C. Thompson and William A. Kerr. Foster is the present member of the Legislature and considers himself entitled to a renomination, but his right will be hotly contested by the other candidates. Thompson withdrew from the field two years ago, and now claims the fulfilment of a promise made him by the party at that time to give him the nomination in 1898. Miles is ex-Treasurer of the county. Heinle is one of the leading county politicians and controls a large following, giving him assurance of success, while on the other hand Kerr is pushing his claim with equal vigor. Kerr is a prominent granger, being treasurer of the Patrons' Fire Insurance Company, and is being backed by the entire organization of the county. Should he be given the cold shoulder it might result disastrously to the party ticket in November.

There is quite a list of candidates for the nomination for Prothonotary. The office is worth to the incumbent about $2,500 a year over and above the deputy's salary and other expenses. The aspirants for the nomination are C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg; H. A. McKee, of Spring township; A. A. Pletcher, of Walker, and M. I. Gardner and Robert Hunter, of Bellefonte. So far the race seems about evenly divided among all. W. G. Runkle and N. B. Spangler, ex-county chairman of the Democratic party, are the candidates for the nomination for District Attorney. There are a number of others who would like the office, but the emoluments of same in Centre county are not sufficiently large to entice a struggle for the place by any attorney who can command even a fair practice at the bar.

For some time, I have suffered with rheumatism and tried every imaginable remedy, without effect. Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. KONTZ, Claremore, Ark. Sold by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

For Rent.—The Willow property in Centre Hall, suited for bakery, with ovens, tools and pans, is for rent. Apply to Virginia C. Lobaugh, Mifflintown, Pa. 2t

A WANDERER'S RETURN.

Runaway Boy Comes Home After Twenty-Five Years.

Twenty-five years ago Isaac Wrye, a wealthy farmer of Halfmoon township, this county, went to Bellefonte on business, leaving his sons, Darius and Harry, aged 18 and 16 respectively, at work in the field. At noontime the boys failed to come to dinner. A search was made all over the farm, but they were not to be found. Later a general search was instituted for miles around, and a neighbor gave the information that the boys had been to his place in the afternoon and declared their intention of leaving home. They said they were ill-treated by their stepmother, and further, that their father had promised to take them to see a show and then refused.

Five years passed by and nothing was heard of the runaway boys, until the younger, Harry, reappeared. He had been in the far west and traveled through many states, but never settled long anywhere, and tiring of wandering, returned home. But he could give no information of his brother. They had parted within a week after leaving home, and that was all he knew. Darius, who was of rather frail health, was then given up as dead. Two years ago his father died.

Last Thursday a bronzed and bearded man drove up to the farm house and inquired for Isaac Wrye. Being informed that he was dead, but that his widow lived there, he went in and introduced himself as the long-lost Darius, and the man now 43 years of age, had little trouble in proving his identity. The strange part of the story is that Darius in all this time had never been further away from home than Mifflin county, where he went when he ran away from home, and where he has remained ever since; first working on a farm and saving his money, finally purchasing a farm for himself, and now being a successful farmer of that county, with a wife and family.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Chas. W. Rote, of Bellefonte, and Ida May Shearer, of Spring twp.

Frank Humphry, of Philipsburg, and Inez Hutchinson, of Rush twp.

Jas. M. Hazel, of Spring twp., and Nellie Spotts, of Bellefonte.

John Bowersox and Anna B. McCormick, of Ferguson twp.

John F. Breon, Jr., and Laura G. Grolman, Spring Mills.

Chas. H. Johnson and Ollie Belle Spicer, of Bellefonte.

Abram K. Legue, of Altoona, and Mary H. Morrison, of Unionville.

Wm. H. Thompson, of Howard, and Bessie B. Orr, of Marion twp.

Benj. F. Boot, of Chester Hill, and Rodie M. VanScoyoc, of Philipsburg.

Political and War News.

Spain wonders why we have so many war vessels at Key West and asked that they be withdrawn. That's none of her business. But, why did Spain have a mine in Havana harbor?

Wanamaker fired his first gun at Lancaster last evening, sending hot shot into the Quay corruption ranks before a crowded audience. Wanamaker will keep up the fight and speak in every county.

Farmers Plowing.

In many parts of the county the farmers have begun their spring work and are busy plowing. The fine weather has brought them out, and they all look forward to an early spring. The grain is growing and incalculable damage would occur should we have a severe cold spell on top of this.

Scalp Bounty.

During the month of February, 1898, the County Commissioners paid bounty on 27 wild cats, 71 foxes and 24 minks, and paid for 45 affidavits, amounting to a total sum of $148.25. For the month of January previous they paid out for scalps $146.25. On the first day of March they paid one person $25 for wild cat scalps.

Bringing Good Prices.

Horses are again bringing a good price at the public sales, after being a drug upon the market for several years. Cyrus Durst at his sale last week, near Linden Hall, sold one that was bid up to $116, while his others brought good figures.

Have Possession.

The United Evangelicals of this town are now in full possession of their church, having purchased it back.

They intend to renovate it, fumigate it and then re-dedicate it before occupying it for services.

Schools Closing.

The township schools on this side of the mountain will soon close, many of them this week having completed the six months term.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Oh, for some fair Utopia,
Some glorious country where
They print no words but English ones
Upon the bills of fare—
Where I may order meals without
Pronouncing foreign chaff,
And waiters never stand around
To give a man the laugh.

Chicago News.

There wont be war.

Last week was all spring.

Had a light rain last night.

Springlike to-day and grass green.

Old horses are trump in this market.

Chance for war among foreign nations, Russia, Japan, England, France.

This has been a fine month for public sales so far.

Did you hear the bluebirds and robbins sing?

Thomas Potter, of Philipsburg, was granted a pension, $12.

Articles at the public sales are reported as going at fair prices.

The groundhog weather superstition should be chalked off now.

The balmy spring weather is making George Flory more frisky.

Sam'l Snyder is busy getting Brisbin's new post-office room ready.

Mrs. Meese, of Coleville, died Sunday morning, aged about 80 years.

The wheat fields in this county are still having a promising appearance.

An original widow's pension was granted Mary A. Rhue, Milesburg, $8.

The fine weather has started the buds on some trees; a severe frost may injure the fruit.

If the groundhog came out of its hole now it might see lots of our farmers plowing.

Our town boasts two prosperous C. E. societies, the United Evangelical and the Union.

Chas. Bartholmew's ad. tells you he has eggs of choice breed of hens for sale. Give Charles a call.

The Bald Eagle Valley railroad company is putting down new rails the whole length of the road.

H. I. Wise in another colum advertises all kinds of implements, to which the attention of farmers is directed.

No war as yet; but no one need spoil to kill Spaniards as long as there is a chance to join the Cuban insurgents.

Among the announcements for assembly will be found the name of Geo. Koch, an unfaltering Democrat of Potter.

The Keystone Gazette is promising itself a new outfit, press, gas engine, folder, etc. Glad it is able to make the riffle.

Simon Harper is able to appear on our streets, we are pleased to say, improved in health under this remarkably fine March weather.

Rev. Rarick's appointments for Sunday March 20: At Centre Hall at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

The new trolly line from Watsontown to Lewisburg is paying. The same would be true with a line from Coburn to Rebersburg.

Now is a good time to market potatoes while the price is up; when the new tubers make their appearance, price of old ones will drop.

T. H. Harmon, of Lock Haven, has decided to erect ten new houses at Mill Hall immediately, on his lands near the site of the new brick works.

The houses will be frame structures.

The "green pea" peddlers were in town selling old dry peas, soaked in water, for green peas. Having heard the Reporter was death on swindles and swindlers, they dodged us, but we caution our readers in other parts all the same.

G. W. Musser, a farmer of Warriorsmark township, has 28 buff leghorn hens that laid during the month of February 400 eggs, averaging nearly 18 a day. The greatest number laid in one day was 23. We have some readers who make laying hens a specialty, can they beat this record?

Henry Shadow in making a remittance, adds: "I can not do without this paper; would sooner live on fish than do without the Reporter." May his shadow never grow less. Then we have a good word from the west, J. N. Miller writes: "The Reporter has been as true to principle as the needle is to pole, and never shirks duty. It has done great good in the past." Thanks for the compliment.

A few nights ago five prominent young women of the Presbyterian church were brought before the session at Grove City, Pa., for violating the church rules by dancing. As a number of other members of the congregation are to be tried, the board reserved its decision until all have been heard. The other churches of the town will also make it interesting for those of their members who are caught dancing. The dancers intend making a vigorous defense.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

THE more you love, the more you live.

Every dog is a lion somewhere.

God will leave nothing half-done.

Love is the apex. Humility, the foundation of the Christ-like life.

The city is as strong for the poor as it is for the rich.

A patched-up friendship is apt to break in a new place.

There is a river within that is ever warring with its shores.

What a career the Almighty Father chose for His Beloved Son!

The devil fears the prayer that is learned at a mother's knee.

God gives no burden where He has not first given strength to bear it.

However high a man may climb, he must always start from the ground.

There is no pew in any church that the devil has not sometimes occupied.

Get where God can trust you to handle money, and you will never find your pocket empty.

Airing other people's faults never made them smell any sweeter.—Ram's Horn.

A writer says that brains will tell. Sometimes they do, and sometimes it is brains that keeps a man from telling.

Never Too Sure.

Against the probability or possibility of mischance or accident we can never be too sure. But if we should stop to consider how great is the chance of sudden death, we would be made too timid and unhappy. Caution is needed not to be foolhardy, and precaution to know what is best to do when an accident happens. One day this winter two men were walking and one said: "We're too timid in treading on slippery places. I tread firmly and never think about them, and so escape a fall." "Never be too sure," said the other; "it is that that throws you off and makes the fall the harder." Just then they came upon a place covered with thin snow, where kids had been sliding. The first speaker slipped and came down with his foot turned and badly sprained his ankle. He was a cripple on crutches until a short time ago, having used many things without benefit. Up to that time he had not used St. Jacobs Oil, which, when used, cured him completely, so that he walks as usual. There is a probability that for the rest of the season he will walk cautiously, with the precaution of having this great remedy ready for use.

Pruning Lilac Wiegela.

Both lilac and wiegela bear their flowers on their young or green shoots, and if pruned in autumn or winter the bloom will be much reduced. These plants need very little pruning, as a rule, beyond cutting away any dead wood or unnecessary branches, but if at any time it should be thought desirable to shorten or head back the branches, the proper time for doing it is immediately after the plants have finished their blooming.—Vick's Magazine.

Looking Backward.

"You must feel very happy in this lovely cottage you call your own?"

"How can I when I think of my family that owned an estate of thousands of acres, with a castle and a whole regiment of servants?"

"Why, when did they lose it?"

"During the eleventh century."—Brooklyn Life.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—Mrs. John Foreman, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

JONES HE PAYS THE FRAYT
BEST SCALES LEAST MONEY
JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

An Overworked Brain.

From the Record, Pierceton, Ind.

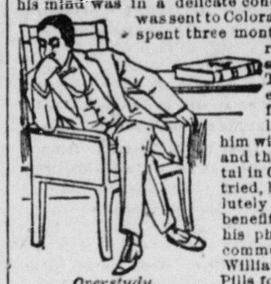
Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Pierceton, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morn until late at night he continually pored over his books.

Few persons, even with the strongest constitutions, can keep up under such a strain.

In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from his home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of going to and from school in all kinds of weather undermined his health.

He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill.

Catarrh had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition. He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a noted specialist from Cleveland treated him without avail, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without benefit. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the first box he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was *completely cured.* This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarrh has entirely left him; he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than he ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and feels abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper made an affidavit as follows:



Overstudy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1897.

R. P. Watt, *Notary Public.*

We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine, for building up a run down and debilitated system.

SITTING DHURNA IN INDIA.

The Mahratta Method of Settling Debts.

Many queer stories are told of the persistence and clever devices of the collectors of bad debts; but even a professional humorist would find it hard to invent anything more absurd than the method actually in use among the Mahrattas—at least, if travelers' tales are to be trusted.

In that country—so they say—when a creditor cannot get his money and begins to regard the debt as desperate, he proceeds to sit "dhurna" upon his debtor, that is, he squats down at the door of his victim's tent, and thereby, in some mysterious way, becomes master of the situation. No one can go in or out except by his sanction. He neither himself eats nor allows his debtor to eat, and this extraordinary starvation contest is kept up until either the debt is paid or the creditor gives up the siege, and in the latter case the debt is held to be canceled.

However strange it may appear to Europeans, this method of enforcing a demand is an established and almost universal usage among the Mahrattas, and seems to them a mere matter of course. Even their "Scindiah," or chieftain, is not exempt from it.

The laws by which the "dhurna" is regulated are as well defined as those of any other custom whatever. When it is meant to be very strict, the claimant takes with him a number of his followers, who surround the tent, and sometimes even the bed of his adversary, to make sure that he obtains no morsel of food. The code, however, prescribes the same abstinence for the man who imposes the ordeal; and, of course, the strongest stomach wins the day. After all, we have little right to ridicule this absurdity; for our own laws provide, nominally at least, for starving a jury into a verdict.

A similar custom was once so prevalent in the province and city of Benares that Brahmins were sometimes systematically put through a course of training to enable them to endure a long time without food. They were then sent to the door of some rich person, where they publicly made a vow to remain fasting until a certain sum of money was paid, or until they perished from starvation. To cause the death of a Brahmin was considered so heinous an offense that the cash was generally forthcoming; but never without a resolute struggle to determine whether the man was likely to prove stanch, for the average Oriental will almost as soon give up his life as his money.

It must be a great consolation to the widow when the insurance more than covers the loss.

Prayer and Profanity

are all right in their proper places, but if you have Tetter or Eczema, or Salt-Rheum, or Ringworm, better save your breath and buy "Tetterine." 50 cents a box at drug stores, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Love of reading enables a man to exchange the weary hours which come to every one for hours of delight.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C. 6.

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

The average man never fully realizes at midnight how very sleepy he is going to be at 7 o'clock the next morning.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

People seldom love those who withstand their prejudices, and who endeavor to control their passions.

UNDERGROUND STREAMS.

Thousands of Miles of Subterranean Rivers in Kentucky.

Mr. John R. Proctor, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, has written an article for the Century on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky." Mr. Proctor says:

Passing southward through Kentucky on the Louisville and Nashville Railway, the observant traveler will notice that about forty miles from Louisville the road climbs Muldrow's Hill, which is the northern escarpment of an elevated limestone plateau sloping gently to the south and west. The road traverses this plateau for about one hundred miles, and descends a southern escarpment into the basin of central Tennessee. In this distance only three streams are crossed—Nolin, Green, and Barren Rivers; and between these rivers the entire surface-drainage passes away through subterranean channels, giving rise to a curious "sink-hole" topography which is peculiar to this region. These circular and oval-shaped depressions are so numerous that in places the rims almost touch one another, and one can sometimes count several hundred to the square mile. Through vents at the bottom of these sinks the surface-water passes downward into caverns and underground streams, emptying into the above named rivers through arched ways near water level, and in places beneath the surface of the rivers.

The surface-rock of this plateau is the Subcarboniferous limestone, which is here several hundred feet thick, a massive, remarkably homogeneous rock, with no intervening strata of shale or sandstone—conditions most favorable for the formation of caverns; consequently this region contains more and larger caves, in a given area, than any other region in the world. In Edmonson County, where the celebrated Mammoth Cave is located, it is claimed that there are as many as five hundred known caverns.

A range of hills of uniform height, running parallel with the railway and several miles distant, will be observed to the north. On nearer inspection this will be seen to be a level plateau rising out of the limestone plain, and held up by a capping of massive sandstone. It is beneath the protection of this sandstone-capped plateau that the larger caves are found. Green River has cut through this plateau to a depth of about 320 feet; and as the sandstone cap is about 70 feet thick, we find about 250 feet of massive limestone exposed above the drainage level, we thus have 250 feet as the present limit of the vertical extension of these caves. The evidence is conclusive that these caves have been cut down to correspond with the deepening of the channel cut by Green River. In the region immediately along the line of the railway, where the sandstone capping and the upper limestone have been removed by erosion, the caverns have less vertical extension, and correspond to the lower avenues of the Mammoth and other caves to the north. Doubtless large caverns, corresponding to those now remaining beneath the sandstone plateau, existed here before the upper member of the limestone was eroded from this area.

There is no means of estimating the extent of the caverns and subterranean streams in this region. Every one of the innumerable depressions or sink-holes—save where the vents have been closed, thus forming ponds—communicates with an underground channel or cave, and the aggregate length of such channels has been estimated at many thousands of miles. Nor can we form any estimate of the number and extent of large caverns yet undiscovered. But for the erosion caused by a small stream cutting through the roof of Mammoth Cave the present entrance would not have been broken open, and this, the greatest of caves, might have remained unknown. Several other of the largest and most beautiful caves in this region have been found by accident. Hidden grandeurs doubtless yet remain entombed beneath the extensive uplands reaching out on both sides of Green River.

In crossing the southern upland we come upon oval-shaped limestone valleys, surrounded on all sides by a sandstone rim, with no outlet save through vents in the bottom. These valleys are sometimes hundreds of acres in extent, and are probably formed by the falling in of extensive caverns, the debris, disentegrated by the elements being carried away through the subterranean channels. The fact that existing caves under the hills surrounding these valleys have been found through entrances in the sides of some of the valleys is an indication that this may have been the condition.

STRAINS.

Best Way to Treat These Injuries to the Human Frame.

It is commonly said that a sprained joint is worse than a broken bone, and this is often true, for in a severe sprain the injury is really greater than in a simple fracture. The ankle is perhaps the most frequently sprained of all the joints, though the knee, elbow and wrist are also very liable to be injured, in falls especially.

A sprain of a joint varies greatly in severity; it may consist of a simple wrench, without the tearing of any of the ligaments, or it may be a more extensive injury, stopping just short of a dislocation.

In a moderately severe case one or more of the ligaments of the joint will be torn slightly, or possibly completely across; the membrane beneath the ligaments, which retains the lubricating fluid of the joint, will be ruptured, permitting the escape of more or less of this fluid into the parts about and giving rise sometimes to a considerable swelling; this swelling may be increased by an effusion of fluid into the joint, especially if inflammation sets in; and finally there is usually a slight, or even sometimes a quite pronounced, escape of blood into the tissues, and this, gradually working to the surface, appears as a black-and-blue stain.

In more severe cases the tendons passing over the joint and attaching the muscles which move it to the bones may suffer considerable damage, or one of them may be broken or torn from its attachment, bringing with it a sliver of bone. Where so much harm has been done to all the parts,—bones, ligaments, tendons and muscles,—it is easy to understand that much pain will result and that the cure will be tedious.

In the treatment of a sprain the first thing to be aimed at is to relieve pain and prevent inflammation, to favor healing of the torn structures, and after that to restore the use of the limb.

The first of these objects is accomplished by absolute rest of the injured part, the limb being raised, and by lead and opium wash, a spirit lotion, or such other local applications as the physician may prescribe. Swelling is prevented in a measure, and pain is sometimes relieved, by firm bandaging with a flannel bandage.

When the swelling, heat and pain are gone, the limb should not be used too soon, but should be brought gradually back to health by cold douching, dry rubbing—in a direction toward the body—and passive motion. It is sometimes necessary in very severe cases to treat the sprain by means of splints, exactly as if it were a fracture or dislocation.—Youth's Companion.

The Cache in Alaska.

The settlements along the Yukon are few and far between, and consist, for the most part, of the same elements. There are the company's store; the huts and tents of the natives; the crowd of howling dogs; salmon hanging in red strips, burnished with copper tinges in the sun; little tots of children; chattering women offering baskets, moccasins, and trinkets for sale; and here and there perhaps a squad of uniformed children, marking the work of some mission—good-looking, clean-looking children, but, whether Christianized or not, spoiled for living like natives again. The problem is, what is to become of them? Along the banks are occasionally met the rude huts and tents of small parties of Indians come hither to cut wood for the boats or to fish; but, however simple the habitation, it must always have the cache, or storehouse, propped upon posts to keep the supplies out of reach of the dogs; for these dogs can bite through a tin can and almost climb a greased pole in search of food. The cache should have a place on the coat of arms of Alaska; it is universal.—John Sidney Webb, in the Century.

Living Progeny of Fish.

A doubt that has troubled scientists for years—whether there exists a viviparous kind of fish, one that gives birth to its young in a living state—wts definitely settled in the affirmative the other day, when the city hall fountain of the capital of Arizona territory was cleaned out. In turning the water out of the big cement basin, where a gold fish variety of the carp family has long disported itself for the edification of the Phoenix nurse girl and the Maricopa County hobo, it was found that many of the fish had given birth to progeny fully formed and ready to dart in search of food at the moment of coming into their watery world. Others had given birth to tiny creatures that were globular in shape, except for the protruding eyes and a nascent tail fin that could scarcely be seen without a strong glass. From all the evidences, it was clear that the clean-up had been made during the breeding season, yet there was no sign of fish roe or eggs. Many specimens of the strange young fish were colected, and will be shipped to different experts, one lot going to the Smithsonian Institution.—Chicago Times-Herald.

How the Whale Escaped.

A whale is seldom caught napping. When, however, one is waked from his after-dinner sleep by a passing vessel, he makes off from the intruder in great haste. The author of a recent book, "With Russian Pilgrims," has a good story to tell of a whale thus disturbed.

One day at sea, when I was chaplain on the Vancouver, a big whale created a sensation. The upper deck was covered with loungers for it was a lovely summer afternoon, and all the deck chairs had their novel-reading occupants.

The whale was sleeping in the sunshine, and suddenly felt his tail tickled by the passing monster. He leaped bodily out of the water in his anxiety to hurry away. The fashionable crowd gave a shout; novels flew and chairs emptied themselves quickly, as every one rushed to the rail; but the whale dived, and an infant's voice said: "Ma, did the whale jump out of the cabin window?"

A Quaint Custom.

The marriage customs of nations are quaint. Here is one which is described by a traveler: A Hottentot widow marrying again has to cut off the joint of a finger, which she gives to her new husband on her wedding day. Each time she becomes a widow and marries again she has to sacrifice one finger joint.

A Travelling Plant.

The most extraordinary plant known is the "traveling plant," which has a root formed of knots, by which it annually advances about an inch from the place where it was first rooted.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

WHEN PAPA WAS A BOY.

"When papa was a little boy
You really couldn't find
In all the State of Washington
A child so quick of mind.
His mother never called but once,
And pa was always there;
He never made the baby cry,
Or pulled his sister's hair.

"He never slid down banisters,
Or made the slightest noise;
And never in his life was known
To fight with other boys.
He always studied hard at school,
And got his lessons right;
And chopping wood and milking cows
Were papa's chief delight.

"He always rose at six o'clock
And went to bed at eight,
And never lay abed till noon
And never sat up late.
He finished Latin, French and Greek
When he was ten years old,
And knew the Spanish alphabet
As soon as he was told.

"He never grumbled when he had
To do the evening chores,
And ne'er in all his life forgot
To shut the stable doors.
He never, never thought of play
Until his work was done,
He labored hard from break of day
Until the set of sun.

"He never scraped his muddy shoes
Upon the parlor floor,
And never answered back his ma,
And never banged the door.
But truly, I could never see,"
Said little Dick Malloy,
"How he could never do these things,
And really be a boy."

CATNIP AND CATS.

Catnip is a strong smelling plant, with an odor something like mint. It has some medicinal value, but otherwise is useless and would not deserve mention, were it not for the peculiar fascination it possesses for the feline tribe. The common house cat grows delirious over catnip, and the great savage cats, like the lion and tiger, are not less susceptible. This latter trait is more strange, because, so far as known, this herb does not grow in their native haunts.

Not long ago an armful of fresh catnip was taken to the Zoo, in Chicago, and permission was given to try its effects on the animals. It created a great commotion.

Perhaps the most astonishing incident connected with the tour of the cages happened just as the visitor, with his big bundle of catnip, left the office of the keeper in the animal house. The scent of the plant filled the whole place, and as soon as it reached the parrot's corner, the two macaws set up a noise that drowned thought and made for the side of the cage, poking their beaks and claws through. When the catnip was brought near them, they became nearly frantic. They were given some, and devoured it, stem, leaf and blossom, with an avidity commensurate with the noise of their voices.

The keeper and the catnip carrier then made for the cage of Dan, the African leopard. Now, Dan, so far as is known, had never before smelled or seen a leaf of the plant. Before the front of his cage was reached, he had bounded from the shelf whereon he lay, apparently asleep, and stood expectant, alert and, with brightening eyes, at the bars of his cage. This African exotic went simply insane.

The man with the catnip purposely waited for a few minutes before he poked any of the green leaves and yellowish white flowers of the plant through to the big cat. Finally a double handful of catnip was passed through to the floor of the den. Never was the prey of this African dweller, in his wild state, pounced upon more rapidly, or with more absolutely savage enjoyment.

First Dan ate a mouthful of the catnip, then he lay flat on his back and wriggled his sinuous length through the green mass until his black spotted yellow hide was permeated with the odor of the plant from shoulders to tail tip. Then Dan sat on a bunch of the catnip, caught a leaf-laden stem up in either paw, and rubbed his cheeks, chin, nose, eyes and head. Heated with his exertions, he exuded catnip at every pore. He ate an additional mouthful or two of the stuff, and then jumped back to his shelf, where he lay, the very picture of ataxy and contentment.

In the tigers' cage there is a young but full-grown animal captured within eighteen months in the jungles of India. He is a powerful brute, and one with whom even the keepers do not seek a close acquaintance. When this great surly beast inhaled the first sniff of the catnip, he began to mew like a kitten. Prior to this the softest note of his voice had been one which put the roar of the big-maned South African lion to shame.

That vicious tiger and his kindly dispositioned old mate fairly revelled in the liberal allowance of the plant which was thrust into their cage. They rolled about in it, and played together like six-weeks-old kittens. They mewed and purred, evidently discussing the question as to what this strange plant was which gave them a variety of pleasure never before experienced. They tossed it about, ate of it, and after getting about as liberal a dose as had Dan the leopard, they likewise leaped to their respective shelves and blinked lazily at the sun.

The big lion, Major, was either too dignified or too lazy to pay more than passing attention to the bunch of catnip which fell to his lot. He ate a mouthful or two of it, and then licked his chops in a "that's-not-half-bad" way, and then went back to his nap. The three baby lions quarrelled over their allowance, and ate it every bit; but they could not be beguiled, despite their tender years into frolicking over the presence of the plant.

HE WANTED TO BE A PET

I do not know his name. I never saw him. But a friend told me this story, and I know it is true. He was a little, round, fat baby. What do you think? But you will never guess. So I must tell you that he was a little hippopotamus, who wanted to be petted. He lived far away in Africa, in a muddy river, with his mother; and he swam along by her side, or rested on her back when he grew tired of swimming. He was about as big as a large pig, of a delicate gray color, and had never seen a man in his short life, until my friend found him, after shooting his mother.

In South Africa one does not have a great choice of food; and the black men who live there are very fond of hippopotamus steak, so that is how this baby came to lose his big mamma. She was shot to feed a large party of hungry men.

Neither the sound of the guns nor the loss of his mother seemed to trouble this little baby, however. He climbed out of the water, and came up to the men, who were standing about, as if he wanted to be petted, and played among the horses like a big dog.

The horses must have wondered what the strange, little, snub-nosed animal was, who gambolled about like a puppy and looked like a very queer kind of pig.

After the big hippopotamus had been cut up and distributed for food, the men mounted their horses, and rode off to their camp, which was five miles away. And will you believe me when I tell you that the baby followed them all that distance, trotting along through the woods and keeping up with the horses? He wanted to be a pet very much indeed, you see; and my friend would probably have shipped him home to England to live in some civilized "Zoo," had not the dogs about the camp where he was stopping made such a noise that they frightened the brave baby away.

He turned back, and ran into the woods, where, in all probability, he died of hunger. So that is all I can tell you of this little, big animal who wanted to be a pet.

THE SMALLEST SHARE THE BEST SHARE.

Some young girls were out in the fields gathering the blackberries that grew abundantly there.

Each had her own little basket or bucket, and all were soon picking busily, now and then throwing a gay word across to each other or stopping to eat a sweet berry to see how good and ripe it was.

But Mary Fjelding, it was soon noticed, stopped filling her own basket every now and then, and stepped to the side of a younger girl to help her. Whenever one of these smaller ones got discouraged, it seemed as if she looked up at Mary, and always found her ready to notice her.

"Mary," said one of her own particular friends, "if you stop to find the nicest places for all the younger ones, you won't get your share of berries. They'll get the best ones, and the most."

"My share will be what is left," said Mary. "I'll get enough, never fear. Sometimes the smallest share is the best share. I can't bear to see the little girls troubled and not help them."

Was not this a sweet spirit? A great deal is heard in common talk about one's share, and few, perhaps, are willing to "take what is left," as Mary was. But while her share of the berries may have been smaller than that of the rest, whose share of real happiness was largest, think you? Would not Mary's share last after the berries were eaten?

Be Proud of Red Hair.

Instead of being dissatisfied with their lot, women with red hair should study how to use it becomingly, and be proud of the distinction of having it. There appears to be an impression among women with red hair, says an exchange, that almost any shade of blue can be worn by them, because, as a usual thing, they have fair and delicate complexions. But, as a matter of fact, blue is the one color above others, that ought to be avoided. The contrast is too violent and the combination is not harmonious. The shades most suitable to be worn with red hair are bright, sunny brown and all autumn-leaf tints. After these may be selected pale or very dark green—but never a bright green, pale yellow and black unmixed with any other color. Mixed colors are not becoming to red-haired people, as they nearly always give them a more or less dowdy appearance. In fact, red hair is usually so brilliant and decided that it must be met on its own ground, and no vague, undecided sort of things should be worn with it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Languages Taught by Machinery.

The phonograph is now used to teach foreign languages. With each phonograph the pupil receives a text book and twenty cylinders. Each lesson in the book is arranged in the form of questions and answers.

The pupil ready to begin, puts the cylinder of the first lesson in the machine, the tubes in his ears and starts the phonograph. Keeping his eye on the book he hears the words and phrases repeated, with their proper accent, just as if the professor stood at his side. There is the additional advantage that the lesson can be repeated twenty or a hundred times if necessary, until every sound is familiar to the pupil.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Weekly Discourse.

Rev. George H. Hepworth Preaches in the New York Herald's Columns on "An Ennobling Faith"—Rev. Dr. Talmage Tells About "The Bare Arm of God."

With the return of Rev. George H. Hepworth to New York from his Armenian mission the Herald closed its series of competitive sermons, fifteen altogether having appeared in its columns on consecutive Sundays. Dr. Hepworth resumes his regular Sunday sermon as the leading editorial in the Herald's columns. The first one is entitled "An Ennobling Faith," and appears below in full.

TEXT: "Now faith is the substance of things honed for, the evidence of things not seen."—Hebrews, xi., 1.

On a bitterly cold day I was recently riding with a comrade through one of the most exquisite bits of scenery on the face of the earth. We were toiling up the last spur of a mountain so high that the clouds would have rested on its summit had there been any in the sky. But the heavens were cloudless, the sun shone in dazzling splendor on the snow covered ridges which surrounded us on all sides, and we seemed to have left our little globe behind us and to be on our way to another world.

Naturally we talked of that Great Beyond, which was apparently not far distant. Conversation under such circumstances must needs be serious. One cannot be trivial when he is looking on the grandest of God's great works. It was a time when souls were in close relations to each other; when inmost thoughts came to the lips and uttered themselves almost unconsciously, as in soliloquy.

My comrade spoke freely of a loss he had suffered. A little child had been called from the family circle, had sped away in the night and gone where no human eyes could follow her. With a broken heart, but still in somewhat stoical language, he referred to that vacant chair. "Gone! gone!" was his despairing exclamation. I listened to the story, and at its close quietly remarked: "Yes, gone, but not gone far! In the brighter land you will see her again." Then we lapsed into silence, a silence only broken by the sound of the horses' iron shoes on the crisp and frozen snow.

"If I could believe that," he said after a little, "nine-tenths of the burden would be removed. But to feel that such farewells are forever, that is very hard," and the strong man trembled with suppressed emotion, while tears made it impossible to continue the compensation.

I thought to myself that after all this world is of very little importance unless we have another world to look forward to. What makes the present life endurable is a firm and unshaken belief in another life. If love can die, then love is only prolonged agony; but the conviction that love can never die strengthens, broadens and ennobles the soul.

It would be an act of unspeakable cruelty on the part of God to teach us how to love, to place us amid circumstances in which love develops all that is chivalrous and grand, and then tell us in the supreme moment of parting to say goodby for time and eternity. The Lord's Prayer would become an impossibility, nay, more than that, a grim sort of farce, and in his innermost depths a man would not only rebel, but lose his self-respect and his respect for the laws of the universe. It is clear that it would have been so much better to make him incapable of affection than to annihilate the object of his affection, and bid him go home from the churchyard a despairing, hopeless creature.

Faith can do so much for a man, is so necessary to his spiritual and even to his physical well being, that if you take it away he is in a worse plight than the animals of the fields and forests, for he appreciates his loss and they do not. To be born a dog and to die a dog is one thing, but to be born a man and then die like a dog is something which a just and omnipotent Creator will not ask of us. It is so unlike what we have learned of His methods that we are quite right in pronouncing such a statement libellous.

Your faith in Providence is the best of all your possessions. It is worth more to you than your fame, your social position or your wealth—worth more than all else combined. Give me in my relations with God that mysterious something which the child has for its mother—a feeling that He knows who and what I am, that at my call He will come to me—that every day He leads me and every night protects me—and there is very little more than I can ask or desire. I have the one best thing in the world, and therefore am content.

The plant that has sunshine and dew will blossom before the frost comes, and with God, the sun of my soul, to shine on me, I shall not only blossom into noble thoughts, but bear the fruit of good deeds. A man becomes a miracle worker from the moment when he is conscious of God's presence and love. Life may be hard, but at the same time it is glorious. Even sickness and death are the only miry spots which lead to the eternal upland. There is a repose in the soul, a vigor, an enthusiasm and a power of endurance which nothing else in this wide world can give.

Tell me how to doubt—that is, how to cut loose from my trust in Providence—and you tell me how to be miserable. On the other hand, confirm my belief in God, in the ministration of His angels, in the possibility of a continuous, and unbroken communication with heaven, and you make my life more beautiful than words can express. As long as I dread the future, my present is leaden; if I am sure of the future, and know that my dear ones will greet me there with undiminished love, my tears are like the rain cloud on which the sun shines and makes a rainbow.

Take from me what you will, but leave me my faith, for it is my only real possession. All else will pass like a dream—a pleasant dream, but still a dream. To-day I am rich, to-morrow I may be poor. I am well to-day, to-morrow I may be ill. But faith remains with me, is closer to my heart than the closest friendship, and gives me good cheer when I walk in darkness. It is all I have, all I can keep throughout eternity, the one thing of which death cannot rob me, the prophecy of a better home on high when this earthly home is broken up. It is God who has given that gift, and it must be jealously guarded. In their last analysis faith is heaven and doubt is hell.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

"THE BARE ARM OF GOD."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Tells What It Will Accomplish.

TEXT: "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm."—Isaiah lii., 10.

"It almost takes our breath away to read of the Bible imagery. There is such boldness of metaphor in my text that one must rally his courage to preach from it. Isaiah, the evangelistic prophet, is sounding the jubilate of our planet redeemed, and cries out: 'The Lord hath made bare His holy arm.' What overwhelming suggestiveness in that figure of speech, 'the bare arm of God!' The people of Palestine to this day wear much hindering apparel, and when they want to run a special race, or lift a special burden, or fight a special battle, they put off the outside apparel, as in our land when a man proposes a special exertion he puts off his coat and rolls up his sleeves. Walk through our foundries, our machine shops, our mines, our factories, and you will find that most of the toilers have their coats off and their sleeves rolled up.

"Isaiah saw that there must be a tremendous amount of work done before this world becomes what it ought to be, and he foresees it all accomplished, and accomplished by the Almighty: not as we ordinarily think of Him, but by the Almighty with the sleeve of His robe rolled back to His shoulder.

"Nothing more impresses me in the Bible than the ease with which God does most things. There is such a reserve of power. He has more thunderbolts than He has ever flung; more light than He has ever distributed; more blue than that with which he has overarched the sky; more green than that with which He has emeralded the grass; more crimson than that with which He has burnished the sunsets. I say it with reverence—from all that I can see, God has never half tried.

"My text makes it plain that the rectification of this world is a stupendous undertaking. It takes more power to make this world over again than it took to make it at first. A word was only necessary for the first creation, but for the new creation the unsleeved and unhindered forearm of the Almighty. The reason of that I can understand. In the shipyards of Liverpool, or Glasgow, or New York, a great vessel is constructed. The architect draws out the plan, the length of the beam, the capacity of tonnage, the rotation of wheel or screw, the cabin, the masts and all the appointments of this great palace of the deep. The architect finishes his work without any perplexity, and the carpenters and artisans toil on the craft so many hours a day, each one doing his part, until, with flags flying and thousands of people cheering on the docks, the vessel is launched. But out on the sea that vessel breaks her shaft and is limping slowly along toward harbor, when Caribbean whirlwinds, those mighty hunters of the deep, looking out for prey of ships, surround that wounded vessel and pitch it on a rocky coast, and she lifts and falls in the breakers until every joint is loose and every spar is down, and every wave sweeps over the hurricane deck as she parts amidship. Would it not require more skill and power to get that splintered vessels off the rocks and reconstruct it than it required originally to build her? Aye!

"Our world, which started out with all the flags of Edenic foliage and with the chant of Paradisaical bowers has been sixty centuries pounding in the skerries of sin and sorrow, and to get her out and off, and to get her on the right way again, will require more of omnipotence than it required to build her and launch her. So I am not surprised that, though in the drydock of one word our world was made, it will take the unsleeved arm of God to lift her from the rocks and put her on the right course again. It is evident from my text, and its comparison with other texts, that it would not be so great an undertaking to make a whole constellation of worlds, and a whole galaxy of worlds, and a whole astronomy of worlds, and swing them in their right orbits, as to take this wounded world, this stranded world, this bankrupt world, this destroyed world, and make it as good as when it started.

"But I have no time to specify the manifold evils that challenge Christianity. And I think I have seen in some Christians, and read in some newspapers, and heard from some pulpits, a disheartenment, as though Christianity were so worsted that it is hardly worth while to attempt to win this world of God, and that all Christian work would collapse, and that it is no use for you to teach a Sabbath class, to distribute tracts, or exhort in prayer meeting, or preach in a pulpit, as Satan is gaining ground. To rebuke that pessimism, the Gospel of Smash-up, I preach this sermon, showing that you are on the winning side. Go ahead! Fight on! What I want to make out to-day is that our ammunition is not exhausted; that all which has been accomplished has been only the skirmishing before the great Armageddon; that not more than one of the thousand fountains of beauty in the King's Park has begun to play; that not more than one brigade of the innumerable hosts to be marshaled by the Rider on the White Horse has yet taken the field; that what God has done yet has been with arm folded in flowing robe but that the time is coming when he will rise from his throne, and throw off that robe, and come out of the palaces of eternity, and come down the stairs of heaven with all-conquering step, and halt in the presence of expectant nations, and flashing his omniscient eyes across the work to be done will put back the sleeve of his right arm to the shoulder, and roll it up there, and for the world's final and complete rescue make bare his his arm. Who can doubt the result when according to my text Jehovah does his best; when the last reserve force of Omnipotence takes the field; when the last sword of Eternal Might leaps from its scabbard!

"Do you know what decided the battle of Sedan? The hills a thousand feet high. Eleven hundred cannon on the hills. Artillery on the heights of Givonne, and twelve German batteries on the heights of La Moncello. The Crown Prince of Saxony watched the scene from the heights of Mairy. Between a quarter to 6 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of September 2, 1870, the hills dropped the shells that shattered the French host in the valley. The French Emperor and the 83,000 of his army captured by the hills. At the close of that battle of Sedan the Emperor sat broken-hearted in a poor woman's cottage, and when she said in sympathy, 'What can I do for you?' he replied, 'Nothing, except pull down those blinds so that they cannot stare at me!' Sedan decided by the hills. So in this conflict now raging between holiness and sin 'our eyes are unto the hills.' Down here in the valleys of earth we must be valiant soldiers of the cross, but the Commander of our host walks the heights, and views the scene far better than we can in the valleys, and at the right day and the right hour all heaven will open its batteries on our side, and the commander of the hosts of sin, with all his followers, will surrender, and it will take eternity to fully celebrate the universal victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. 'Our eyes are unto the hills.' It is so certain to be accomplished that Isaiah, in my text, looks down through the field-glass of prophecy and speaks of it as already accomplished, and I take my stand where the prophet took his stand, and look at it as all done. See! Those cities without a tear? Look! Those continents without a pang! Behold! Those hemispheres without a sin! Why, those deserts—Arabian desert, American desert, and Great Sahara desert—are all irrigated into gardens where God walks in the cool of the day. The atmosphere that encircles our globe floating not one groan. All the rivers and lakes and oceans dimpled with not one falling tear. The climates of the earth have dropped out of them the rigors of the cold and the blasts of the heat, and it is universal spring. Let us change the old world's name. Let it no more be called the earth, as when it was reeking with everything pestiferous and malevolent, scarleted with battle-fields and gashed with graves, but now so changed, so aromatic with gardens, and so resonant with song, and so rubescent with beauty, let us call it Immanuel's Land, or let us call it Beulah, or Millennial Gardens, or Paradise Regained, or Heaven! Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! Hallelujah, for the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of Christ!"

SUFFERING IN ALASKA.

The Klondike Adventurers Are Meeting With Fearful Experiences.

All reports from Alaska indicate that the prospectors who have gone up early are having a fearful experience with cold and snow and ice. Avalanches have destroyed many of the outfits at Lake Bennett, and several well-equipped parties have been unable to get over the Chilkoot Pass because of the blizzards which have raged for days. Freight is blockaded, and many adventurous prospectors who tried to get over the mountains were badly frozen. The worst reports come from the Copper River country, for which several expeditions have sailed. One party from Los Angeles prospected the river for sixty miles, and found nothing for their labors. The snow was fifteen feet deep, and not even skin clothes could protect them from the bitter wind that swept over the glaciers. Nine of the party were badly frost-bitten.

An Electric Road Wagon.

Cassier's Magazine calls attention to an electric trolley wagon invented by W. G. Caffrey, of Reno, Nev., which it representa is suggestive of interesting possibilities. The system involves using a double trolley arrangement and the two wires are run about eighteen inches apart and seventeen feet from the ground. The trolley device proper consists of a metal frame with two overrunning trolley wheels, having locking wheels underneath, which prevent the top wheels from leaving the wire and still do not obstruct the free passage of the frame over the supports on the poles. On the lower wire a similar device is used and both sets of trolley wheels are connected by an insulated pantograph arrangement which effectively provides for unequel tension of the trolley wires. Connection between the trolleys and the wagon is made by cables, which run on an automatic reel on the wagon. This permits the cables to run only a few hundred feet, if necessary, or winds them up to a short length, and the wagon thus has considerable freedom in direction of travel, enabling it to readily turn out of the way of obstacles and to follow twists and turns of the road without difficulty even though the pole line may take a somewhat different and possibly more convenient course. A two-horse-power motor on the wagon is geared to the rear axle for propelling effect. For traction on common roads—for the transportation of farm produce, for example, in places removed from railway facilities, which is becoming a matter of growing importance—Mr. Caffrey's proposition prompts interesting speculation, and as a possible competitor of the light railway it is worth studying.

Reindeer for the Klondike.

Moss, as we understand it, is rather an uncommon vegetable. It would be difficult, for instance, to find enough moss by an English roadside to feed one reindeer per diem, not to speak of hundreds. But once beyond a certain line on the artic fringe moss is the one common form of vegetable life. Lichen is the more appropriate name, for it is a thick, whitish growth, springing up naturally, and often burned by the Lapps over large tracts, just as Scotch shepherds burn the heather to produce a thicker crop for the deer. It is the natural vegetable covering of the earth where earth, not rock, is on the surface. And the Klondike climate is particularly favorable to this moss which lies over the whole soil, an invisible vegetable lining, between the earth and the covering snow. It is so thick that even in summer, when the snow melts, this nonconducting layer of moss prevents the ground from thawing.

Before the snow melts, as on the coming journey of the deer, they will be traveling over one vast carpet of snow-covered food; and as each reindeer, male or female, has a third projecting palmated antler, or "snow scraper," with a few sidelong sweeps of which it can brush away the snow, the herds have no trouble in reaching their food. A good reindeer will travel a hundred miles a day over frozen snow. When drawing burdens it will take a weight of 300 pounds, though the Lapps limit it to 240 pounds.—The Spectator.

Naval Messages by Carrier Pigeons.

Carrier-pigeons will be used by the United States Navy for serious business for the first time in history during the maneuvres of the North Atlantic fleet in the Gulf of Mexico this month. For several years Lieutenant Charles H. Harlow, who was a commissioner to Chili for the World's Fair, has been engaged in hatching and training cotes of pigeons at various points along the Atlantic coast where there are naval stations, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Key West, and during the summer months has made many successful experiments in sending messages to and from these stations and also from ships at sea. The longest distance thus far covered by a carrier-pigeon is 350 miles. The messages were sent from the flagship New York at sea while off the coast, to the Navy Yards at New York and Norfolk, but these were merely tests. When the fleet left Key West for the Gulf of Mexico the other day, a cote of pigeons from that station was taken on the flagship, and it is the intention of Admiral Sicard, for whom Lieutenant Harlow is now acting as an aide-de-camp, to send daily reports to the station at Key West by pigeons, to be telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. Pigeons have been successfully used for some years by the European navies, and are becoming important adjuncts of marine warfare.—The Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Record.

Plowing With Snow on the Ground.

A number of persons who were out driving west of Reading on Sunday, witnessed an unusual sight on the farm of Albert Eyrich. Three men, with as many plows, were tilling a large field. Some of the oldest residents of that section say that they never before saw or heard of plowing while the snow was on the ground and in midwinter. Corn will be planted in this field next May. Some farmers claim that plowing while snow is on the ground makes it more productive. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Where Horseflesh is Popular.

The consumption of horseflesh as human food has slightly decreased during the year in Paris, being 4,472 tons. This was derived from 20,878 horses, 53 mules and 232 donkeys.

A paper bicycle is being ridden in London, the principle of manufacturing being similar to that of making paper car wheels.

America's Greatest Medicine

The following is a characteristic Hood's Sarsaparilla testimonial. Facts like these have made Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine and endeared it to thousands of homes scattered all over this broad land.

"We like to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us. Our four children had diphtheria. From the very first our little boy Ralph, then seven years old, was very sick and for several days it seemed as if he would never be any better. After a while he began to improve and in a few weeks was able to go out, although weak and miserable. Then, gradually

All Strength in His Limbs

gave out. The physicians told us it was paralysis, which sometimes follows an attack of diphtheria. We did everything for him, but he grew worse until he was in a pitiful condition. He suffered terribly at night and complained continually of his head, and in what little sleep he was able to get, moaned unceasingly. He lost all control of the muscles of his body and limbs. He had no appetite and complained of feeling sick at his stomach all the time. After we had tried many different remedies and had about given up all hope we commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time he ceased to complain, his appetite improved and at the end of three months he was able to attend school part of the time. Now he is well and quite a strong and rugged boy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial if you desire, as we feel we cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and building up medicine." MRS. R. E. ANDERSON, Cumberland, Maine.

Economy is also a characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 Doses, and hence there is a solid fact concisely stated in the familiar line, 100 Doses One Dollar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

The Hotbed.

Glass gives more warmth to hotbeds than any other covering, but where plants are desired to be grown that are somewhat hardy, such as lettuce or early cabbage, a light frame covering made of oiled muslin answers well and is cheap. It can be prepared by stretching the muslin and painting it on both sides with boiled linseed oil. It is claimed that cheap frames, covered in this manner, can be successfully used for forcing strawberry plants. If a warm hotbed is required, fresh horse manure should be placed at the bottom of the frame and covered with rich soil that has been sifted.

Greatest Drinkers of Alcohol.

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. According to this standard, each person in France drinks thirteen quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

One Woman's Way.

Mrs. Skinner—Oh, but I wish I was a man.

Mr. Skinner—"Why so, my dear?

Mrs. Skinner—I was just thinking today if I was only a man, how happy I could make my wife by giving her a diamond necklace for a birthday present.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Scepticism is not an end, but a beginning, as the decay of old ways of believing, the preparation afar off for new, wider and better.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The man who figures on marrying an heiress often finds he isn't well up in mathematics.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Too many people are singing, "Scatter sunshine," and waiting for somebody else to do it.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Man believes himself always greater than he is, and is esteemed less than he is worth.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 292 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1898.

Words are not arrows, but they fly farther.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A woman looks out of place when she takes the arm of a man who is in his shirt sleeves.

Women have all kinds of signs for bad luck, but men expect bad luck without any signs.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass.

Strawberries

carry better, and larger berries and larger crops are raised when liberally treated with

Potash.

Heavy applications of the complete fertilizers, containing not less than 10% actual Potash, should be used.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
92 Nassau St., New York.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

CELESTIAL OIL FOR Rheumatism.

Cures Every Case of
Neuralgia, Lumbago, Wounds, Frostbites, Sprains or Inflammation.

"I was a sufferer for a long time with Rheumatism in my knees and feet and tried numerous remedies, but Celestial Oil was the only one that cured me."
JAS. L. MILLS,
Office Health Dep't, City of Baltimore.

"It gives me great pleasure to attest to the merits of Celestial Oil. I have both used and recommended it, and know what it will do."
DR. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND,
1336 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.

Price 50 cents, at all Druggists, or by mail postpaid, by addressing

CELESTIAL OIL CO.,
103 N. Howard Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FREE A beautiful Calendar for 1898. Send us your address on postal card.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
E. Walter, LeRaysville, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Salzer's corn; J. Breider, Milwaukee, Wis., 173 bush. barley, and P. Sinnet, Randalia, Iowa, by growing 100 bush. Salzer's oats per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
11 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Hog Pea, Sand Vetch, 75lb. Wheat, Sheep Rape, Jerusalem Corn, etc., including our mammoth Seed Catalogue, telling all about the $400 gold prizes for best name for our new marvelous corn and oats, "Prodigious," also sample of same, all mailed you upon receipt of but 10c. postage, positively worth $10, to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes at $1.50 a bbl.
35 pkgs. earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.
Please send this adv. along. Catalog alone, 5c. No A. C. 6

WANTED Active, reliable men to solicit orders for Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Stock strictly first-class and true to name. Permanent employment; good pay. Business easily learned. State age and occupation. Write at once for terms and territory. Established thirty-two years.
The R. G. CHASE CO.
South Penn Square, PHILA., PA.

FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY If you wish to earn $5.00 per day send $1.00 to F. W. KELLER, 74 Beaver Street, Albany, N. Y., for his latest book on MAIL BUSINESS, and SAMPLES of best selling goods and novelties in the world.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PILES If you suffer send for Graff's Pile Salve, the only reliable remedy in the world. Price 50c. S. GRAFF, 891 Eighth Ave., N.Y. City.

ENU 11

Columbia Chainless Bicycles.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. Price $125.

The Columbia chainless bicycle has already passed harder tests than any bicycle ever made, and has proved itself the best. Other makers may decry the Columbia chainless, yet they offer you an untried imitation in the same breath.

REMEMBER THIS—We make but one quality of Columbias, and that is the very best. There is no varying of material, construction or quality. All Columbias are made of 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing which costs twice as much and is 30 per cent. stronger than any other tubing known.

Columbia Chain Wheels, - - - Price $75
Hartford Bicycles, - - - - - - " 50
Vedette Bicycles, - - Price $40 and 35

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

No. 17. Surrey Harness. Price, $16.00. As good as sells for $25.

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $50 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $90. As good as sells for $75.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. mar. 17.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Col. W. F. Reeder will not be a candidate for congress this time—it looks so much like sour grapes to a Republican.

It is asserted that our country will shortly recognize the Independence of Cuba, and that England will follow in a similar recognition.

It is reported that William of Germany denies that he would assist Spain in a war with the United States since he is under no obligations to Spain and the United States is a good customer of Germany.

Mayor Robert E. McKisson announced a few days ago that he would contest the election of Senator Hanna when the latter attempted to take his seat for the long term. He says he can prove that Hanna made his election by bribery.

England's leanings in the trouble we have with Spain are very decidedly towards the United States, and there is an intimation she would lend us her navy. Japan is also friendly to this country.

France Germany and Russia are reported to be friendly towards Spain.

The Commonwealth, Dr. Swallow's daily, shows by conclusive evidence that $23,144 of the people's money in this State was squandered for work about the Soldiers' Orphan Schools such as "grading, arranging walks etc.," which only $3,000 would have settled amply.

A big pig iron trust is the latest pincher, and at the head of it is none less than Senator Hanna. This combination has for its object the keeping up of prices. It is proposed to include all the furnaces in Mahoning, Shenango, Northern Ohio and Pittsburg districts.

There may be five or six candidates for governor before the people of Pennsylvania this fall. There will be the Democratic and Republican candidates; the anti-Quay Republican candidate, very likely Mr. Wanamaker, and that hustling and aggressive reformer, Dr. Swallow.

The Philipsburg Ledger says: We are reliably informed that J. N. Cassanova, one of Philipsburg's most prominent citizens, intends entering the political arena and making a fight for the Democratic nomination for congress for this district. While a Cuban by birth, Mr. Cassanova has been since early manhood an American by adoption, and is intensely loyal to his adopted land.

The great European financiers are all opposed to war between Spain and the United States, and, according to all information coming here, will do everything in their power to restrain Spain, particularly by refusing to loan her money for war purposes. The London Rothchilds recently cabled the Belmonts, their correspondents in New York, that Spain would not be allowed to go to war with the United States, and similar statements have been made by the other bankers of Europe.

New York is declared to be safe in the way of harbor protection against a fleet operating from the sea as Gibraltar. The other day the new battery at Ft. Hamilton was turned over to the commandant. It guards "the narrows," or the close channel into the harbor, with five 10-inch rifles, all of the latest type, all mounted on disappearing carriages, and having an immense range. With Ft. Wadsworth opposite and the Sandy Hook fortifications similarly equipped with modern guns, a Spanish fleet would find it dangerous business to approach too close to the harbor of New York.

John Wanamaker has accepted the nomination for governor tendered him by the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania.

The purpose of this organization is to put down boss rule in this state and especially to defeat boss Quay's re-election to the Senate.

Wanamaker's letter of acceptance is a straightforward but strong denunciation of machine politics, such as now rules the Republican party of this state and which has introduced the most foul corruption in the government of the state and into the county organizations. The state has been plundered wholesale by Quay's machine, and a great share of the plunder goes to bribe the big and little bosses in the state, counties and townships, so that Quay and his henchmen may keep the machine in their grip.

It is the thieves on one side and the Business Men's Republican League on the other. No fairminded Republican can fail to see that his proper place is to stand with the League and Wanamaker.

John Wanamaker's indictment of the Republican party and Republican administration in Pennsylvania is certainly forceful, and has the merit of being true. Here it is again:

"Let there be no misunderstanding as to where the responsibility rests and let the Republican voters demand a strict accounting. With school funds long past due and personal property taxes withheld from counties to allow the State treasurer to farm out millions of dollars to favorite banks, with a commission breaking down the restrictive barriers erected by popular sentiment and planning a building that will cost millions when completed; with the knowledge that indemnity bonds, padded pay-rolls, Lexow bills, legislative junketings and mileage grabbers, will be paid out of the State treasury, if the machine elects its governor, I am convinced from proofs in my hands from all parts of the State that the people are ready to unite with you in driving back the bosses and re-entering upon their rightful inheritance."

Every honest Republican voter should read the above once a week until election day.

STEADY GROWTH OF INSURANCE
by the Farmers' Mut. Fire Ins. Co.

The following, taken from the Secretary's books, shows the steady growth of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre County, since 1890:

Risks, 1890,	- -	$1,116,484 72
" 1891,	- -	1,154,914 38
" 1892,	- -	1,163,959 61
" 1893,	- -	1,188,068 71
" 1894,	- -	1,248,022 69
" 1895,	- -	1,320,124 33
" 1896,	- -	1,410,088 25
" 1897,	- -	1,488,640 44

By order of the Board. D. F. LUSE,
Centre Hall, 3:10 2t Sec'y.

Killed by Outlaws in Utah.

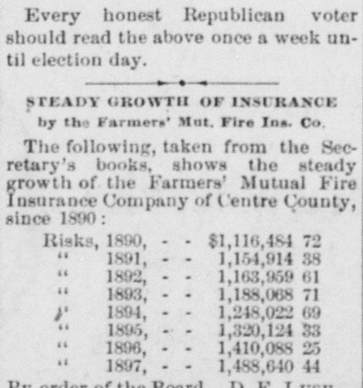
Valentine S. Hoy, a wealthy stock man, of Lincoln, Nb., says the Watchman, was killed near Brown's Park, Utah. Hoy was a son of Henry Hoy, years ago a storekeeper at Jacksonville this county.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and biliousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

—For Sale.—Eggs for hatching from fine, large, pure-bred white Wyandotte hens, at 50 cts. per set of 15. Reductions on larger lots.

3m CHAS. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

Shoe Store.



—Shoes of Every—

Style, Quality,

And Price,

—At the—

Penns Valley Shoe Store

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Longs, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

Recent Union County Deaths.

In Lewisburg, Hiram P. Gussler, aged 63 years.

In Philadelphia, Hannah, widow of James Stitzer, in her 69th year.

In Lewisburg, George Hafer, age 81.

In Limestone twp., Geo. W. Chambers, aged 70 years.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 18.—William Farner, near Potters Mills horses, cows, hogs, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 22.—John Bitner, 1½ miles west of Centre Hall; horses, cows, young cattle hogs, wagons, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 23—Jerry Snavely, near Old Fort; farm implements of all kinds, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

MARCH 24—Mrs. Carrie Osman, Centre Hall; 4 stoves, writing desk, extension table, chamber suit, carpets, bedsteads, mattings and other household goods.

MARCH 19—Mrs. Annie Boozer, Centre Hall; tables, chairs, beds, stoves, and other household goods.

MARCH 25—David Treaster, 2 miles west of Old Fort; horses, cows, shoats, binder, mower, drill, and many other farm implements.

MARCH 28—W. A. Boal, 1 mile west of Old Fort horses, cows, sheep, hogs wagons, reapers, mowers, farm implements, and household goods.

MARCH 31—S. W. Smith, one-fourth mile west of Centre Hall; farm stock, implements, and household goods.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Barbara Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL LONG, Administrator.
mar17-6t Penn Cave.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Polly Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAREMIAH SNAVELY, Executor,
mar17-6t Centre Hall.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's sale, on March 10th, the following property of Adam Smith, Centre Hill: 4 horses, 10 sheep, horse gears, 1 calf, 2 heifers, cow, 5 hogs, 2 lumber sleds, all farm implements, 2 wagons, 2 plows, hay ladders, harness, rope and pulleys, 200 bu. corn in ears, 60 bu. oats, lot clover seed, all hay and fodder, 2 steers, 1 heifer, 30 acres of wheat in ground, sawed pine lumber, lot of ash lumber. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.

mar17-2t MRS. ELIZA SMITH.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—THE CERTAIN property belonging to M. L. Risheil, Potters Mills, containing 7 acres and buildings, for rent or sale. Inquire of M. L. RISHELL
Farmers Mills, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSed at public sale at the residence of S. W. Smith, situated on the Brush Valley road, one-fourth mile west of Centre Hall, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 31,

At one o'clock, p. m., the following articles: 1 sorrel mare; this animal will do good service on a farm for a number of years; a good leader. Six head fat cattle; these cattle will be ready for the butcher, or may be fed with profit until May or June; one is a splayed heifer, five are steers. Jersey bull, eleven months old, fat and ready to kill, or will make a good animal to breed from; 3 shoats, one brood sow; a fine lot of Brahma cocks and hens; these are well bred fowls and will speak for themselves. Four-horse, low-down, four-inch tire wagon with hay ladders; imperial plow, fanning mill in excellent condition, two spike tooth harrows, dinner bell, Centre Hall horse power and upright jack and shafts, all in first-class running order and not one piece broken and has been well cared for; the power was used this fall for shredding corn fodder. Goat and power; complete outfit for churning butter with a goat; the power is in prime order and the goat in perfect training; the goat (Nannie) is more cleanly than a dog, has no odor whatever and is gentle as a lamb; one set heavy harness, good as new, set of buggy harness, new light collar, breeching; one hundred or more bushels Rural New York potatoes; these potatoes are select tubers and pure stock; they were held over especially for seed, being the only variety grown by me for several years. A new stock of seed was bought in New York two years ago; the potato is white in color, oval in shape, a good yielder and runs even in size, being a quality much admired. Having the household goods of two families we will also sell large square heater, cook stove, small wood stove for sitting room, corner cupboard, book case, desk, bedsteads, chairs, lot of cooking utensils, tables, stands, sinks, barrel of vinegar; 200 boxes of Dr. Smith's salve will also be offered in small lots to suit buyers and sold to the highest bidders. A lot of blacksmith tools, property of the estate of W. A. Michaels. New elliptic spring top buggy, carmine gear, black body, leather trimmings. Buggy has never been used; property of D. A. Boozer. Holstein cow, will drop second calf about time of sale; property of Jas. S. Stahl. An absolute guarantee will be given on day of sale that there will be no underbidding and that every article put up will be sold. Terms of sale. Credit of one year with the customary conditions in regard to security. S. W. SMITH.

In the estate of W. R. Burd, late of Centre County, dec'd } In the Orphan's Court of Centre Co.

Notice is hereby given that N. B. Spangler, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the administrator, and to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the same, in the estate of W. R. Burd, deceased, will meet the parties in interest, at his office in the Eagle Building, in the Borough of Bellefonte on, Tuesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m, when and where they can be heard.

Bellefonte, Pa., N. B. SPANGLER,
Feb. 23d, 1898. Auditor.
feb10-3t.

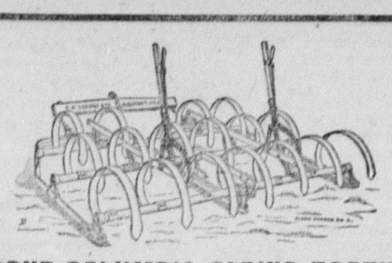
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of U. D. Osman, late of Potter township, deceased having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. N. B SPANGLER,
feb24 Administrator, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR RENT.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for money rent; 32 acres of land, fire wood, and part of the house, situated one mile east of Centre Hill. A small family preferred. This is a desirable farm, having choice fruit and all necessary conveniences.

MRS. D. I. TRESSLER,
feb24tf Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL RIPKA, Executor.
feb17-6t Spring Mills



THE OSBORNE COLUMBIA SPRING-TOOTH HARROW.

The champion of all spring-tooth harrows; a masterpiece of skillful construction, built for any and all conditions of soil. The teeth can be adjusted to any depth, while in motion, by the levers on the rear bars, to give any amount of cultivation desired, or they can be lifted high above the ground, for the transportation of the harrows.

The one-piece steel angle bar frames are shaped to withstand all strain without warping; the front part of each is bent upward, sled-runner shape, to allow the harrow to slide over ordinary obstacles and trash, and to render its transportation to and from the field exceedingly easy. The rear side of one of the frames is cut away to prevent clogging. This is found only on the Osborne.

For prices address or apply to the agent,

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

As people always are.

If so call on...

H. F. ROSSMAN,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Where you will find Bargains in all lines every day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you have ever made before in your life.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosedale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

THE FARMERS FAVORITE.

The Farmers Favorite Drill is the best drill on the market today. Has positive force feed. No bunching or clogging. Sows all kinds of grain without bunching. Best fertilizer sower on the market. Easy to take apart and keep clean. Distributes all kinds of fertilizer evenly, and in any quantities desired per acre. Call and see this drill.

Farmers in need of binders, mowers, harrows, cultivators, will do well to inspect my stock. I handle the Plano Binders, and Mowers, and Hay Rakes. No better machines made. Agent for the Centre Hall Cornplanter. I can save the farmer money in buying machinery.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.17 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.02 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 5.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 15
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's Sing	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 27	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 85
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamecua.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS. Ar, Lv.	WESTWARD 1¾	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 38
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Tyrone, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stiver, near Potters Mills.

——G. W. Rumbarger, our efficient Register, gave us call and swung his label to the breeze for '99.

——Prof. G. B. Snyder went to State College Friday to attend a reception. He remained there over Sunday.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Wise returned last Saturday from a visit of over two weeks with friends in Millheim.

——Dr. Alexander and bride arrived home last Saturday evening after a ten days' wedding tour to eastern cities.

——Sam'l Long, of Penn Cave, gave the Reporter a business call; he advertises letters of adm'r on the estate of his mother.

——Perry Adams, of Millheim, and his brother, the Mifflinburg laundryman, were pleasant callers at the Reporter office.

— Cyrus Durst, of Linden Hall, favored us with a call and put his label into '98; he tells us he had a good sale and large attendance.

—Sam. Wagner of Kipple, near Altoona, gave us a handshake, and had his label shine to '99. He likes it out there and is doing well.

——Miss Jennie Odenkirk went to Lewisburg yesterday to attend the wedding of Warley Schoch and Miss Emma Cook, daughter of Conductor J. Harry Cook, which occurs today.

——Jerry Snavely was one of our callers the other day. At his sale on 23, there will be a fine chance for buying choice live stock. He has purchased a home at Spring Mills, whither he will move after the sale. He adv. adm'r notice of est. of Polly Royer.

——Mrs. Lucy Henney and Clem Deininger went to New Bloomfield Tuesday, owing to the dangerous illness of their sister. Mrs. James Stewart at that place, who up to yesterday showed some improvement, but is still in a critical condition.

——Supt. W. L. Malin, James Woomer, and Rush McClintick, of the Bellefonte telephone exchange, and Asst. Supt. Blush, of the Williamsport exchange, were in town yesterday for a short time, while on their way down the valley looking after their lately acquired lines from the Millheim company.

——T. Milton Osman arrived here last Thursday afternoon from Salt Lake City, Utah, on his first visit to his home since he drifted westward about six years ago. Milt is very little changed, only slightly bronzed, and this he accounts for by his being employed by a gold mining company. Along with his brother William, and his brother-in-law and our former townsman, H. E. Zerby, they com pose the officials of a new company which has located and opened up a vein of the yellow metal. He tells us Horace Zerby is doing very well, being engaged in the mining stock brokerage business, and a member of the stock exchange at Salt Lake City. Milt expects to remain a short time before returning.

AARONSBURG.

Many Interesting Items from that Section Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Harter, the *Gazette* man, was down here last week. Guess he had been visiting at "Hausa Barrick."

Frank Holloway with fifteen head of Illinois horses has arrived. Among the lot are some fancy steppers.

Will Guisewite was presented with twin girls last week. It was as great a surprise to Billy as it was to the community.

Mrs. Dr. Musser is ill in bed with pneumonia. Having only taken sick on Saturday afternoon, it is hard to say what the results may be.

George Korman has left the tollgate and gone back to Rebersburg, and his brother-in-law, John Hain s has taken his place at the tollgate.

Boob & Wert have erected two houses on their contemplated peach orchard, and next to follow will be the planting of the trees.

Wm. Houser, who moved to Boalsburg last fall, was in town on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, shaking hands with his many friends.

Wes. Adams the laundryman, from Mifflinburg, was in town last week. Wes. says they are doing a rushing business, and as the season advances it will increase still more.

John Yerger bought the orchard at the western end of town from M. M. Musser for $250, and now the old man is busy nailing up fences, trimming the trees, and cleaning up generally.

J. C. Meyer, Esq. was in town over Sunday. He came down to attend his aunt's funeral, Mrs. Andrew Stover. He looks the picture of health and must be enjoying life. She was the last of George Moyer's family, her last brother, J. G. having died last fall.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Mar. 10	58	36	clear.
" 11	52	47	cloudy
" 12	63	51	part cloudy.
" 13	60	48	part cloudy.
" 14	52	37	clear.
" 15	50	28	clear.
" 16	48	41	cloudy

Rainfall: On 11th, .17 inch; on 13th forenoon, .22 inch, afternoon, .06 inch. on 15th, at night, .13 inch.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS BUDGET.

Our Scribes Furnish all the News from that Locality.

A. J. Graden, the village shoemaker, has purchased a building lot a short distance below the creamery, and will erect on it at once a residence for himself and family.

Last week David McCool, of Union county, formerly of our village, made a brief visit here to his parents. Mr. McCool has a well stocked farm a short distance above Hartleton, and is in a very prosperous condition.

The intense excitement caused by the Maine horror is quietly subsding, and our villagers are now conversing on farm topics, and commenting on the unusually large number of sales to be made this spring; of course for the time being here, "grim visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front."

The erection of the buildings for the Spring Mills Planing Mill Company (formerly the Confer mill located at Millheim,) have been commenced and will be rapidly pushed to completion. The Company expect to be open for business and in full operation by the 1st proximo. Harvey Confer, an able mechanic and former owner, will act as general manager for the company.

Smith Bros, the popular furniture dealers of our village, are receiving large invoices almost daily. Their wagons are continually on the road delivering furniture, not only through Penns valley, but in all the neighboring valleys. Their motto of "quick sales and small profits" is no fancy sketch, but a solid fact, and the people have found it out.

Candidates are now on the quivive, and setting up the pins for the fall campaign. M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, Democratic candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary, made a flying visit to this Democratic Gibraltar last week. Mr. Gardner is a man of high abilities, of pleasing address and a very pleasant speaker. He made quite an impression, and evidently his visit here was not without good results.

D. H. Ruhl our genial landlord, has been doing an excellent business all winter, in fact a larger business than the capacity of his present quarters will accommodate. Frequently he is so crowded that he is obliged to seek sleeping apartments for his guests in the neighborhood. Of course he has provisions for the million, but the sleeping quarters sometimes puzzles "mine host of the inn" as he prefers having all guests under his own roof. Undoubtedly Mr. Ruhl will be obliged to enlarge his hotel.

Some of our gentle folks were making garden last week, but only in a small way—just for onions and salad. The weather summer like enough to complete the whole job of planting—but not a very safe risk. The weather prophets have predicted blizzards, snows, and extraordinary weather conditions for March, but up to present writing, their predictions only proves that they know nothing about it, of course its more than probable that we will have some cold weather for a day or two, possibly snow, but that we will have blizzards and unusual severe cold weather this late in the month is very questionable.

No. 2.

Miss Marion Musser is visiting in Altoona.

"Tod" Mussser while climbing a fence fell and broke his arm.

Rev. Faus preached his last sermon of the pastoral year on Sunday night.

McCormick still wears the fishermans belt. Stick to it Orris you're all right.

We hear John Breon was married Tuesday evening. Congratulations John.

Alfred Bradford intends taking possession of the Farmers Mills grist mill Apr. 1.

Wm. Burres and daughter, of Altoona, circulated among friends a few days last week.

You may have to go to Klondike for gold, but for mud come to Spring Mills. We can give you all you want and have some to spare.

David McCool spent a few days with his parents, Jacob McCools. On his returning to Union county he took a fine young Mastiff dog with him.

Rev. Brown will be with us another year, much to the satisfaction of his congregations and the community at large, as he is a general favorite.

Jacob Moyer moved his family to town last week. He is a lumber operator, having his mill at Farmers Mills. Jake is a genial fellow and knows how to fiddle.

John Breon now drives a handsome iron gray horse that his father purchased for him at the Millheim horse sale a week or more since. Let her go John.

Rev. Christine has been holding services the past few weeks. He was ably assisted by Rev. Jones and the Y. M. C. A. men of Bellefonte, and Rev. Faus, of this town.

Mr. Confer, the planing mill man of Millheim, accompanied by John Hosterman, was in town Saturday. Mr. Confer intends moving to our town but says he can't find a place to move.

COBURN.

An Interesting Account of Recent Happenings.

George Harter and wife, of Centre Hill, were visiting in town on Sunday.

Emanuel Brown, of Bellefonte, was visiting friends at this place over Sunday.

Miss Maggie Young after spending several weeks at Sunbury, came home one day last week.

Andrew M. Harter and brother Jacob S. Harter departed for the state of Illinois on Tuesday morning, where they expect to be located during the summer.

Reuben Kreamer, of Middleburg, is at present visitiug his sick sister, Mrs. Snavely, at this place. He is a cripple, and can not walk without the aid of crutches.

W. L. Hosterman, the manager of the Coburn Grain and Creamery Co's plant here, is a very happy man since the advent of that young son to his household.

J. W. Waite and family left for Smethport, McKean county, Pa., on last Saturday. They will locate there, he having secured employment in a large creamery there.

The Auditors of Penn township met on Monday to examine the accounts of the Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor respectively. They found the finances of the township in good shape.

The temperance lecture on last Friday evening in the Lutheran church, by Wm. R. Irvin, of Williamsport, was well attended by our citizens. Mr. Irvin is a very ready and forcible talker, and presented his arguments in such a plain and terse way that they were very convincing. His lecture has been very much commented upon.

Samuel Neese who had been making his home with his brother William Neese, who died a few weeks ago, and his sister, Harriet Neese, on a farm about three miles west from here, died on Saturday morning, from a complication of diseases, after several weeks' sickness. His remains were interred in Heckman's cemetery on Wednesday, Rev. Rearick, of Centre Hall, officiating. He was never married and leaves no issue.

Mrs. Mary Stover, an aged and respected lady died very suddenly at the home of her son, A. J. Stover, at this place, some time during Tuesday night of last week. She went to bed in her usual good health on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning when called to get up she did not respond. Her son then went to the room to ascertain what was the matter, and found that her spirit had taken its flight. Death came apparently without a struggle, as the bed clothing was not disturbed. Her remains were interred at Wolf's Chapel, on Sunday, Rev. Brown, of the Reformed church, of which she was a consistent member, officiating. Her maiden name was Mary Meyer, sister to Hon. J. G. Meyer, who died very recently at Aaronsburg, in a similar way, and she was the last living member of that branch of the Meyer family. She was married to Andrew Stover who died about thirty years ago; this union with Mr. Stover was blessed with thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, Julia, intermarried with Enoch Kreamer, George M., Daniel M., Israel, Catharine, who was married to Frank Detwiler, of Aaronsburg, but died a few years ago, John S., Andrew J., Henrietta died without leaving any issue, Sarah E., Benjamin, Jacob S., M. J., and James. Of this number Israel, John S., Sarah E., Jacob S., M. J., and James are in the west; the five sons being in the state of Michigan. Sarah E. left many years ago for the far west, and nothing has been heard of her by any of the family for many years; the last heard of she was among the Indians. There are forty-five grand-children, and fifteen great-grand-children. She was aged 84 yrs., 1 month and 19 days, She was held in high esteem by every one who knew her.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Noah Yearick, of Nittany, was visiting his many friends during the past week.

John Gettig who was housed up with a very sore throat is again able to be out.

Miss Katie Burkholder, of Centre Hill, was calling on some of her many friends at this place.

S. J. Wagner and wife, of Kipple, are visiting with the latter's parents, Cyrus Durst and wife.

Geo. Bradford, of Aaronsburg, was in our community the past week; he attended the sale of Cyrus Durst while here.

James Barr, formerly of Tusseyville, on Tuesday moved to this place; he is going to work for W. H. Gingerich this summer.

One day last week while chopping wood John Durner cut his foot severely. Dr. L. E. Kidder was called in to dress the foot; he is now going on crutches.

We have been informed by reliable parties that the Ladies Aid Society of the U. Ev. church, will give a lecture in the Bethany church at Tusseyville, March 25, and also one in the Lemont church on Saturday, March 26, in the evening. They have procured Prof. Wonder, of New Berlin College, to deliver his lectures on "shams" on the above evenings.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema, or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	90
Rye	35
Corn	32
New Oats	23
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	
Sides	7
Onions	40

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 16.
Wheat, contract, March, 99½.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 34½.
Oats, No. 2 white, 34.
Butter, fancy creamery, 19½, prints 21c.
Eggs, fresh, 10½.
Live poultry, hens 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 9a10c; ducks, 9a 10c; turkeys, 9a11c.
Potatoes, choice, in car lots, 80a83; fair to good, 75a80. Onions, choice, per bbl. $1.90a2. Cabbage, per 100, $2a 2.50 for choice.
Baled hay, timothy, $12; mixed $8.50. Straight rye straw, $8a8.50; wheat $6a6.50; oats $6a6.50.
Chicago, March, 16.
Wheat, cash, 1.01¼.
Corn, cash, 28¾.
Oats, cash, 25½.
East Liberty, Live Stock:
Cattle, prime, $5a5.10; choice, $4.80a 4.90; common, $3.60a4.10.
Hogs, prime, medium, $4.10a4.15; good heavy, $4.15. Pigs, as to quality, $3.70a3.85; common to fair roughs, $2.50a3.00.
Sheep, choice, $4.85a5.00; common, to good, $4.75a5.65.
Veal calves, $6a6.50.

After years of untold suffering from piles. B. W. Pursell, of Knitnersville, Pa, was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases such as eczema, rash, pimples, and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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Strictly All Wool,
From $2.00 to $3.00.

You should see this line before buying.

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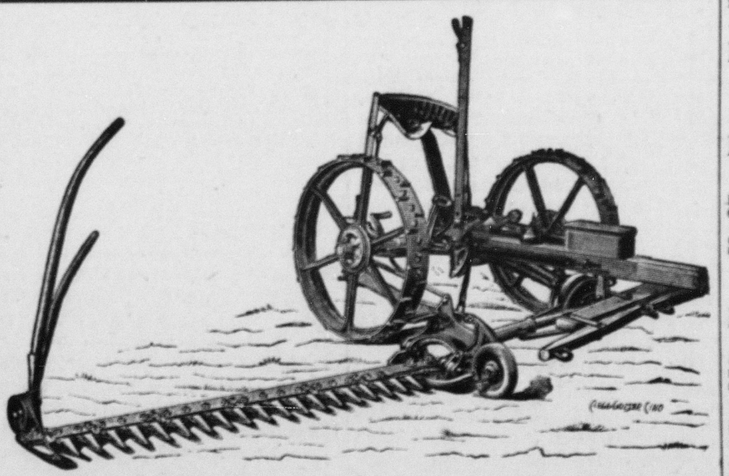

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I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers, Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

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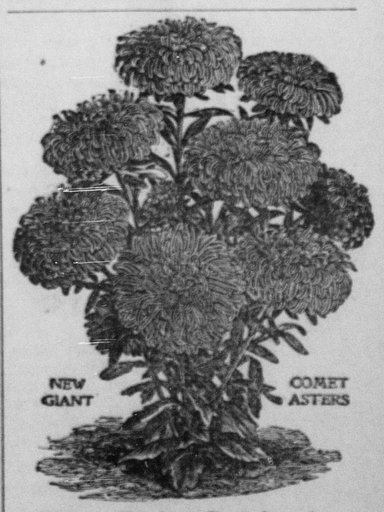

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15. MARIGOLD, TALL AFRICAN; A great favorite.

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PEACE OR WAR.

President McKinley, It is Said, is Ready For the Report.

"COURT HAS DECIDED."

This Statement is Quoted As Coming From a Prominent Naval Officer—Firm Action is Expected—Intervention in Cuba Is Not Believed to Be Far in the Distance—2,000 Men For the Navy.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: President McKinley, according to a distinguished naval officer, who is quoted in a special cablegram from Havana, has informed Captain Sampson, chairman of the United States naval court of inquiry, that he is ready to receive the court's report on the wreck of the battleship Maine. The court is said to have come to a final decision in the case.

It is believed in executive and official circles in Washington that the government will not much longer delay its programme of intervention in Cuba, and that events are rapidly shaping action in that direction.

Orders have been issued for the immediate enlistment of 2,000 men for the navy, a large proportion of them to be machinists. A special board has been detailed by Secretary Long to go to cities in the South and West to enlist recruits.

Military orders which go into effect immediately will lead to the manning of hitherto unprotected fortifications from Boston down the Atlantic coast and along the gulf to Galveston.

At a conference held at the Navy Department between Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and the chiefs of the naval bureaus the advisability of arming and equipping fast merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers was discussed.

Work upon new ships and repairs to older ones are being hurried all over the country. The Columbian Iron Works, at Baltimore, received instructions from Washington and will work night and day upon the torpedo boats McKee, Rodgers and Plunger.

Many members of the British House of Commons take the view that any trouble threatening the United States should be shared by Great Britain. Hon. Hubert Valentine Duncombe intended to question the government on the subject, but postponed it for the present.

Spain is courting the assistance of France and Russia, as there is a strong belief at Madrid that Great Britain will side with the United States in the event of war.

The Spanish government has made five conditional purchases of coasting steamers in Austria through her military agent.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish premier, says that all the members of the Madrid cabinet regard it as a question of honor to remain at their posts in the present crisis.

Senator Proctor and Col. M. M. Parker, who have returned from Cuba, left Key West for Washington. They give an amusing description of a "battle" between a few combatants on each side, which, they say, was gotten up at Matanzas for their benefit.

Loyalists in Havana have started a movement to build or purchase for Spain a warship to be called the Isla de Cuba.

NO SHORE LEAVE FOR TARS.

Members of the Cruiser Montgomery's Crew Are Denied This Privilege.

Captain Converse, of the United States cruiser Montgomery, at Havana, in company with Consul General Lee, called on Captain General Blanco and was received cordially and courteously.

In a letter to the United States consul general, Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of Cuba, assures General Lee that there will be no more delay in the passage of relief supplies through the custom house. On account of the discovery of jewelry in such supplies the authorities held up many consignments, and some perishable provisions were spoiled.

The officers and men of the Montgomery are still refused shore leave. They devote much time to drill, which excites much interest, especially among the sailors on the Spanish ships, where the tactics are different.

"BLOWN UP BY A MINE."

"That is What Both Divers Say," Writes a Sailor Lad From the Montgomery.

The parents of Johnson L. Hayes, of Montoursville, Pa., have received a letter from him, dated on board the cruiser Montgomery at Key West. Young Hayes is one of the crew and has been in the navy twenty-two months.

In his letter he says: "The fleet is nearly all here awaiting the end of the investigation on the New York, which is lying about six miles from here.

"More dead and wounded were brought from Havana on the Bache.

"We have become a regular prison ship now.

"We have two divers, who were down in the Maine and are waiting to give their testimony at the court of inquiry. They will not be allowed to communicate with the shore till the court is over. One reporter, who knew too much, has also been brought aboard.

"The Maine was blown up by a mine—that is what both divers say."

GOMEZ OFFERS $150,000,000.

This Sum, It is Reported, Would be Given in Exchange for Independence.

There is a good deal of comment in Havana about propositions to the insurgents by the radical wing of the autonomist party.

The Spaniards say the autonomist programme promises nothing but sorrow and war, while General Gomez has offered $150,000,000 and a favorable commercial treaty with Spain if independence is granted. They also say that the autonomist programme to disarm the volunteers would mean independence if carried out, since the insurgents would not be disarmed.

The central committee of the conservative party, after a long debate, agreed to take part in the forthcoming elections. The attitude of the conservatives does not mean that they accept the autonomous form of government, or that they will contribute to its establishment. They will only accept the positions to which they may be elected, so as to watch the proceedings of the autonomists and defend their own interests.

Death of Hugh Jewett.

Hugh J. Jewett, one of the best-known railroad men in the country, died at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga. For the last six years he has been in poor health. He was born at Deer Creek, Md., in 1818. He studied law and was admitted to the bar but later took up railroad business.

THE NEWS.

Mrs. Robert Mantell, the actress, died in Port Huron, Mich.

The firm of Bettman, Watson & Bernheimer, dealers in oils, who operated in many States, has failed. The estimated capital of the concern was six million dollars.

It is said that a railroad will be built from Fredericksburg, Va., to the Chesapeake Bay through the Northern Neck.

Major Jacob Bretz died at Carlisle, Pa., aged 92 years.

The Old Dominion steamer Jamestown brought down from New York to Norfolk a hundred cases of 10-inch armor-piercing projectiles for Fort Monroe, and also some smaller projectiles. They were taken to Old Point. It is understood that there were seven or eight mines in the lot, to be planted in the channel.

A Philadelphia syndicate formed by Geo. H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook took up the loans of $500,000, secured by bonds and stock of the Record Publishing Company and held by P. A. B. Widener, Wm. L. Elkins, James McManes and the Kemble estate. These securities, it is claimed, represent a control of the Record property.

A fire, which originated in the large novelty store of Wolf & Company, Franklin and Vine streets, Philadelphia, did damage amounting to $25,000 before it was gotten under control.

Ex-Chief Justice Wyckliffe, of the Cherokee nation, has been placed in jail at Vinita, charged with cattle stealing. He could not give bond for $1,000.

Six persons have been taken to Colorado Springs from Cripple Creek and placed in the county jail, charged with stealing a vast amount of the richest ores.

The vote on the proposition to establish a defense fund for the United Mine-Workers has been officially counted and the result announced. It is decidedly against the plan.

The San Domingo mine, in the Santa Eulalia district, fifteen miles southeast of Chihuahua, Col., has been burned. Two watchman were roasted alive. The loss amounts to half a million dollars.

Edwin S. Thying, town treasurer of Exeter, N. H., has been arrested in Boston on a writ issued by the selectmen, charging him with the embezzlement of about $14,000 of the funds of the town. He has been given ten days in which to make good.

The thirteenth Cincinnati May musical festivities, under the auspicies of the Musical Festival Association, will begin May 24. Theodore Thomas will direct, as he has done for a quarter of a century.

An effort has been made by the Bessemer blast furnace operators of Cleveland, Pittsburg and the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys to enter into a combination. Fourteen interests, owning nineteen furnaces, are included.

Governor Otero has made an order removing A. B. Fall as solicitor-general of New Mexico, charging neglect of duty. Fall ha said that he will not only make a contest in the courts, but will go to Congress and the President.

Sherwood Cunning, receiving teller of the First National Bank, Cincinnati, has been arrested on account of an alleged discrepancy of $23,000 in his accounts. He turned over to the bank his real estate, nominally valued at $30,000, and was released on $10,000 bond, and it is believed he will not be prosecuted.

A four-handed encounter occourred between farmers residing in Fulton county, Ky., over a lawsuit. Joe Lynch, his son, Hurt Lynch, Wade Harding and James Norris were seriously injured.

Sergeant Fisher, of the military police at the Military Academy at West Point, committed suicide because he was reduced to the ranks.

James H. Carpenter, inventor of the Carpenter projectile, died of pneumonia at Reading, Pa., at the age of 51 years.

Isaac A. Sheppard, a prominent manufacturer, died in Philadelphia at the age of 71 years.

John Berniak and Mary Westerham, an eloping couple from Baltimore, were arrested in Chicago.

Rev. Mr. Seymour, an Indian, occupied the pulpit in the Episcopal Church, in Carlisle, Pa.

United States Senator Mills, of Texas, has withdrawn from the race for re-election.

A woman was suffocated and five other persons badly burned in a fire in Pittsburg.

Ex-Mayor Gustav Brown was buried in Charlestown, W. Va.

ONE SUFFOCATED, FIVE BURNED.

Three Families Unable to Escape From a Burning Building in Pittsburg.

One of the most exciting fires the Pittsburg department has ever been called upon to fight occurred at 614 Webster avenue Sunday, when one woman was suffocated and five other people so badly burned that three may die. Three families were penned in a ramshackle building, and the stairs eaten away by flames as they slept. Here is the result of the 15 minutes' captivity:

Dead.—Mrs. Dominic Enriello, aged 30, wife of Dominic Enriello, fruit huckster, was separated from her husband in the smoke, was suffocated while trying to raise a window and died in the patrol wagon.

Injured.—Harry Levin, aged 16, burned about face, arms and shoulders, injuries possibly fatal; Lillian Levin, aged 6, burned about hands, feet and face; condition serious; Max Verlinski, aged 22, burned about legs and head, and fatality injured internally; Jessie Verlinski, aged 22, his wife, burned about the neck, feet and face, injuries serious; Ethel Verlinski, 8 months, burned about hands and body; will probably die; Elizabeth Levin, aged 18, ankle broken by jumping from second-story window, also hurt internally; Rita Levin, aged 3 years, thrown from second-story window; badly bruised.

The building at 615 Webster avenue is a three-story brick tenement, old and shaky. On the first floor and the rear of the second floor lived Sam Levin, with his wife and seven children. On the second floor front lived Dominic Enriello, with his wife. On the third floor lived Max Verlinski, with his wife and 8-months-old baby.

The fire started in Levin's dining-room, in the rear of the first floor. It burned through the door and up the stairway, and in a very short time the entire building was in flames. Only the most efficient work of the rescuing firemen prevented a tenement-house horror.

Senator Mills Withdraws.

The Houston (Tex.) Post prints a letter from United States Senator Mills, in which he formally withdraws from the race for re-election, which leaves the field to Governor C. A. Culberson. In his letter Mr. Mills gives as the principal reason for his withdrawal the recent action of the State Executive Committee which makes a stringent test for all persons desiring to participate in Democratic primaries and conventions.

Colonel Henry was wounded on the elbow in a sword duel in Paris with Colonel Picquart, whom he recently denounced at the Zola trial.

MILLIONS ARE VOTED.

Defense Bill Passes the House of Representatives.

NOT A VOTE AGAINST IT.

Party Lines Were Swept Away and With a Unanimous Voice Congress Voted Its Confidence in the Administration—A Scene of Enthusiasm Greeted the Announcement of the Vote.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the House of Representatives, responded to the President's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands fifty millions of dollars to be expended at his discretion for the national defense.

Party lines were swept away, and with a unanimous voice Congress voted its confidence in the Administration. Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals, in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country.

Speaker Reed, who, as the presiding officer, seldom votes only in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capasity as a representative.

The scene of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote—ayes 311, nays 0—has seldom been paralleled in the House. All day long the galleries were jammed with enthusiastic spectators applauding to the echo the sterling patriotism of the words of eloquence which were uttered by the members on the floor. All the speeches were brief.

Many Speeches.

Although four hours were allowed for debate so great was the pressure for time that no one member was given more than five minutes, and most of them had to content themselves with a beggardly fraction of a minute. In all 59 speeches were made. With one acclaim members from the North and South, East and West, the States and the Territories, battle-scarred veterans of the Union and the Confederate armies, all joined in proclaiming their support of the country's Chief Magistrate in the face of a possible foreign war.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, said that if war did come the $50,000,000 appropriated by this bill would be wisely expended if only to serve to show the world that when threatened from without the hearts of the American people beat as one. In the whole debate there was only a slight discordant note caused by the speech of General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, a gallant soldier who served with distinction under Hancock.

He spoke too conservatively for the aroused temper of the House, and when he insisted that our relations with Spain were as friendly as they had been for years many of the members hissed him. While almost every member who spoke deprecated the possibility of war, a wide divergence of opinion as to how close were hostilities manifested itself in the debate.

The general contention of the minority, among them the leaders on both sides, was that this appropriation by preparing for war would prove the surest guarantee of peace. Others insisted that war's alarms would soon be heard, and Mr. Mann, of Illinois, declared that war actually existed in all save name. The speeches which attracted most attention were those of Messrs. Cannon, Henderson and Dolliver on the Republican side, and Messrs. Bailey and Sayers on the Democratic side.

Sent to the Senate.

The bill appropriating $50,000,000 for th national defense was carried immediately to the Senate, and has been presented to that body and referred, on motion of Mr. Allison, to the Committee on Appropriations.

The galleries of the House were packed to the doors, and long lines of people unable to gain admission, surged about the corridors. On the floor almost every member was in his seat. On the faces of the leaders on both sides set an air of stern resolution indicating their deep appreciation of the grim business upon which Congress and the country were entering in making this vast appropriation for possible war.

As soon as the journal had been read the Speaker rapped for order, and, amid a deep silence, Chairman Cannon arose and presented as a deficiency bill the measure appropriating $50,000,000. It included also several other items, among which is $100,000 for coal for naval vessels.

General Wheeler (Dem. Ala.), the ex-Confederate cavalry leader, started a wave of applause when the bill was presented.

Passage of the Bill.

When the question was put on the passage of the bill the whole house rose enmasse in its favor, but Mr. Cannon asked for the ayes and nays. He did so, he said, at the request of many members, who desired that every member should go on record.

Every member present voted for the bill many of them assuming the responsibility of breaking their pairs in order to place themselves on record. At the conclusion of the roll call the Speaker had his name called, an unusual proceeding, and amid great applause voted for the bill. When he announced the vote, "311 ayes, no nays," an enthusiastic demonstration occurred.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

The Bill to Place This Sum at the President's Disposal For Immediate Use.

Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriation Committee Monday introduced a bill entitled "Making Appropriations for the National Defense." It is as follows:

"That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith to be expended at the discretion of the President, and to remain available until June 30, 1899, $50,000,000."

It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Cannon, after an interview with the President went to the Capitol and called a special meeting of the Appropriations Committee. After this meeting Mr. Cannon introduced the national defense bill in the House.

Guns For the South.

Six ten-inch guns and several mortors went southward from Alexandria, Va., for Galveston over the Southern Railway. A special train of sixteen sealed cars of ammunition passed through for Tampa, and six more guns go southward. The ammunition train was run on passenger schedule via Short Line.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Felice Carlo Cavallotti, Italian poet, and Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, was killed in a duel with swords by Signor Macola, an editor and member of the Deputies.

It was reported in London that the British government has secured an option purchase on warships building in British yards, because of the strained relations with France over territory in Africa.

Japan demanded of China an official assurance of the payment of indemnity next May. Russia opposes the Anglo-German loan, and refuses to evacuate Port Arthur.

Ion Trent Hamilton, Baron Holm Patrick, a noted Irishman, is dead.

The Austrian cabinet has resigned and Count von Thun Hohenstein has been intrusted with the task of forming a new one.

The six remaining Irish political prisoners in English jails will be released next June.

Nicaraguan and Costo Rican troops are reported to have met in battle on the borders of those two countries, but the result is unknown.

The Nicaraguan Congress adjourned until August, 1899.

The Nicaraguan canal commission began an inspection of the Panama canal.

The jubilee anniversary of the Italian constitution was celebrated in Rome and other cities of Italy.

An epidemic of "black blister" is causing fifty deaths a day in India.

The passage of the German naval bill is regarded as assured.

The Duchess of Doudanville died in Paris.

A small revolution has broken out in Venezuela.

The election for members of the London council resulted in favor of the progressives.

It is said England will occupy Wei-Hai-Wei if Japan withdraws from that port.

In the London County Council elections the sentiment seems to be turning against John Burns, the labor leader.

The Queen Regent of Spain signed the decree reducing the duties on wheat and flour.

Colonel Picquart says he will not fight a duel with Count Esterhazy.

Senor Campossales was elected President of Brazil.

The British cruiser Australia narrowly escaped being blown up in Southampton water.

TO BUY MEN-OF-WAR.

President McKinley Prepared, it is Said, to Take All Ships Offered for Sale.

A Washington special to the N. Y. Herald says: Congress being willing, President McKinley will purchase the men-of-war which have been offered to this government. There is no intention on the part of the administration to let any more ships slip into Spanish hands.

There is reason to believe that the authorities have practically decided to buy the two battleships, one protected cruiser, one torpedo gunboat and four torpedo boat destroyers, which have been placed at their disposal and a formal agreement will in all probability be made when the President receives assurances that Congress will ratify his decision. He has been conferring, it is said, with several Senators and they advised him to take this action.

He had a further conference with Assistant Secretary of State Day and Secretary of Navy Long Saturday afternoon. He proposes to continue his discussion with members of the naval committees of Congress and with leaders of the Senate and House, and once assured of their support, will announce to the builders that he will direct Secretary Long to take ships on behalf of this government.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Trenton is to have dollar gas.
China raises dogs for their furs.
One glass factory in California.
London has many electric cabs.
Alabama sends coke to Mexico.
Sheffield has an 1,880-blade knife.
Butte has a co-operative laundry.
Chicago clothing clerks organized.
Europe has textile Sunday-schools.
Londoners spend $6,000,000 a day.
Hartford has a union label league.
Rochester shoemakers won a strike.
Philadelphia has a Chinese bricklayer.
Detroit moulders struck for $2.50 a day.
Detroit Clerks' Union now admits women.
There are 26,000 union locomotive firemen.
Detroit elevator conductors will organize.
Germany sent $25,000 to the English engineers.
Indian photographers held a State convention.
Detroit has a theatrical advertising agents' union.
There are 7,500 union broommakers in the United States.
New York painters want the eight-hour day on April 4.
Philadelphia Union Labor League is opposed to war with Spain.
A big Boston grocery has promised to handle union cigars exclusively.
Chicago Gasfitters' Union's initiation fee has been $50 since March 1.
A Milwaukee hardware company shares its profits with employes.
Trades unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies.—Gladestone.
Several 'Frisco druggists were fined $200 for selling bogus liver pills.
Chicago architectural iron workers won a strike for the discharge of a non-unionist.
New York machine stone workers, rubbers, and helpers want the eight-hour day on June 1.
The three wire drawers' and diemakers' unions of Cleveland held a joint open meeting.
Montreal lasters who struck for an increase have been told that machines will be introduced.
A bill before the Maryland Legislature will increase the cost of retail liquor license to $500.
About three-fourths of the New York cloak manufacturers have now granted the new wage scale.
Chicago painters want 35 cents an hour till March 1, 1899, and 37 1-2 cents for the year following.
Frisco's Mayor declares that his town pays 25 per cent. of the entire taxes of the State government.
Denver unionists who attended a funeral refused to march behind a non-union band.
Tacoma Mill Men's Union won a strike a week after the association was formed. Yardmen get $1.50 a day.
The nine-hour day has already been established in several Boston printing offices.
The 150 employes of a Detroit furniture manufactury will be unionized in a body by order of the firm.
At Sunderland, England, union carpenters struck when they were requested to "hurry up and work faster."
The editor and manager of the Los Angeles Herald advocates government control of all public utilities.

DEMAND DENIED.

President McKinley Reuses to Recall General Lee.

NOW GETTING SERIOUS.

The Spanish Government May Force General Lee Out of Cuba by Giving Him His Exequatur, and May Also Prosecute Him, if They Dare, and Imprison Him—The Move May be Only a Campaign Trick.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—Spain has demanded the recall from Havana of Consul General Lee; and President McKinley has promptly refused the demand. Not only has the Spanish government been informed that General Lee will not be recalled at its request, but the President has endorsed every action of Mr. Lee, and has studiously dwelt upon "the entire confidence which is reposed by this government in the judgment, the fidelity and the courage of the Consul General." To Spain's further protest against the despatch of the two warships, the Nashville and the Montgomery, to carry supplies to the starving Cubans at Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, and its request that the orders to these ships be recalled and the supplies be sent in merchantmen, the government announces officially with a curtness that is deeply significant of determination that a warship, which is best adapted for the purpose and most available, will leave Key West for a Cuban port next week. In other words, President McKinley has taken a positive stand against interference by Spain with his program.

Secretary of the Navy Long and Assistant Secretary of State Day were at the White House with President McKinley. After a conference lasting nearly two hours, both gentlemen gave the above brief summary of the situation, and Mr. Day added that, although Mr. Woodford had been instructed to lay the reply of this administration before the Spanish government, there had been no further communication, and that neither the demand for the recall of Mr. Lee nor the protest against the use of the war vessels had been reiterated by the Spanish government.

It is, of course, in the hands of the Spanish government to seek its own redress. Consul General Lee's exequatur may be withdrawn and his official connections with the Spanish government will thus be summarily ended. Mr. McKinley has informed the Spanish government that General Lee's course meets "his entire satisfaction," and the withdrawal of his exequater will, therefore, necessarily end all diplomatic relations between the two countries. If Mr. Lee's exequatur is withdrawn there will be no course for him to pursue but to leave Cuba by the next boat, first placing all Americans on the island under the care of the consul from Germany, Great Britain or some other friendly nation.

Spain Backs Down.

Spain has withdrawn her request for the recall of Consul-General Lee, and it is now believed that the incident is practically closed.

The withdrawal came in the shape of an official communication from Minister Woodford.

It is now stated that the request was never put in the shape of a demand, but that it was merely a suggestion on the part of Spain, and when she found that it would not be pleasantly received by this country, she promptly receded.

It is learned that the Spanish objection to Consul-General Lee was based largely upon his sympathy for the Cubans, and some of his utterances which have found their way into print. It is understood that the Spaniards also take exception to the friendly relations and companionship existing between him and correspondents of papers which have been decidedly unfriendly to Spain. It is believed that Senor De Lome carried to Spain newspapers and information calculated to make the Spanish Government request the recall of Consul-General Lee.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The centenary of Methodism in Ohio will be celebrated in Delaware in June, and President McKinley will attend.

Queen Victoria has refused to lend to Canada and the Australian colonies, for exhibition, her Jubilee jewel gifts.

Dr. Bredon, who has been appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, was for some time in the medical service of the English army.

Bishop Ellicott is now the senior member of the British Episcopal Bench, having been promoted from the Deanery of Exeter to the See of Gloucester and Bristol early in 1863.

Vice-Admiral Makarow, of the Russian navy, is on his way to this country to look into American ice-breaking ferryboats. The Russians want to keep some of their harbors open in the winter.

Lord Ashburnham's Stow manuscripts have been bought at private sale by the British Government for $225,000. When the collection was bought at auction for £40,000 by the late Earl, some years ago, the Government refused to bid.

William F. Norton, the eccentric millionaire, who owns the Auditorium Theatre in Louisville, Ky., and who manages it under the name of Daniel Quilp, cleared 7 cents a bushel on 1,000,000 bushels of wheat during the last jump in prices.

Senator White, of California, is said to contemplate retiring from the Senate at the end of his present term, which expires next year.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has taken a villa at Beaulieu, within easy distance of Nice and Monte Carlo, and there he proposes to reside during the March winds. Meanwhile, he hopes to work hard upon his new opera.

The Kansas Legislature has just appropriated $1,000 for a marble bust of Charles Robinson, the first Governor of Kansas, to be placed in the State University.

Bishop Vincent, of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, has begun a crusade against Sunday golf. He has expressed himself very forcibly on the turning of Sunday into a day of "wholesale recreation."

Prof. Hamilton King, who will soon succeed Mr. Barrett as Minister to Corea, has just taken out his citizenship papers in Detroit. His father was naturalized years ago, but as Mr. King was unable to produce the papers he was forced to take out new ones.

Mr. Fivecoats lives in Anderson county and Mr. Fewclose in Cowley county, Kansas.

Governor Renfrew, of Oklahoma, got his start in the world by exhibiting a petrified child in Arkansas. That was 20 years ago. A few days since he recognized the child in Guthrie, where it was being exhibited as a petrified woman. Of course, it had grown during that time.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

FACED THE ENGINE.

Aged Isaac Stufflet Deliberately Stood in Flying Trains Path—Farm Hands Bring An Alleged Thief to Bay—A Lighter Penalty For the Indian Pupils Who Attempted Incendiarism.

Isaac R. Stufflet, aged 69 years, whose home was at Reading, but who for the past four weeks was the guest of his son, H. D. Stufflet, at Pottsville, committed suicide by standing in front of the noon Philadelphia & Reading express train from the city. The man was walking slowly along the main track, when the train suddenly rounded a curve and bore down upon him. The engineer whistled repeatedly, but Stufflet did not heed the warning. Instead of leaving the track he stepped directly in the way of the train, folded his arms and deliberately faced the engine. He was thrown upon the southbound track. His neck was broken.

Running Fight.

A stranger giving the name of John Brown, of Tennessee, was arrested after a desperate battle with two laborers on the farm of Walter Hibberd, in East Whiteland. It is alleged that Brown had entered one of the farm buildings and was surprised while in the act of carrying off some valuable property. He fled, and the farm hands gave pursuit. Revolvers were used rather freely, but the fusilade became too hot for Brown and he surrendered. He was lodged in the Chester County Prison by Detective Harry B. Thomson.

Sentences Changed.

At court at Carlisle before Judge Biddle the cases of Fannie Eagleborn and Eliza Flanders were brought up and their sentences revoked. These are the two pupils of the Indian Industrial School who two weeks ago was sentenced to a term of eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia for attempting to burn the Indian School dormitories. A new sentence, sending them to the county jail for one year, was imposed.

Legally Dead.

In Argument Court two sons of the late William Jacoby, of South Whitehall Township were declared legally dead. Sixteen years ago, when the boys were quite young, they disappeared and have not been heard from since. After they were declared legally dead Register of Wills Weaver was directed to appoint an administrator in the estate that they inherited from their deceased father.

Water Right Dispute.

By reason of a water right dispute work on the new hosiery mill of Louis E. Tanbel, Norristown, has been stopped. The mill was to be located at Penn and Arch streets. It was to be four stories high and 260 feet long. Through the property there runs Saw Mill Creek, a stream which feeds the Norristown Woolen Company's plant. The latter company contends that the refuse dye from the hosiery factory will so polute the water that it will not be available for use at the Woolen works.

Dynamite Causes Death.

John Delaney and Peter Quinn were fatally injured by the exploston of a dynamite blast at the new Burnside shaft, Shamokin, and William Kellerman escaped with severe lacerations. When the night shift fired the dynamite blast with an electric battery one stick of dunlin failed to explode, and in trimming the sides of the shaft with their picks Delaney or Quinn caused it to explode with terrible force. Delaney was from Pittsburg and Quinn from Boston.

Death on the Track.

George Senshak, of Port Bowkley, aged about 35 years, was killed at the Mill Creek Station of the Jersey Central Railroad, by a passenger train. He was seen standing on the track next to that on which the train was approaching, and when it drew near he ran toward it and was struck and killed. It is thought that he believed the train would stop at the station, and seeing it was not going to stop he became confused.

Her Burns Prove Fatal.

Ethel Verlinsky, aged 8 years, died from burns received in a tenement house fire in Pittsburg, making a death list of two. It is alleged that the tenement was not provided with fire escapes as required by law.

Killed by an Express.

The Lehigh Valley's Black Diamond Express, eastbound, struck and instantly killed E. V. Oliphant, of Wilmont Township, who was walking on the tracks, a short distance below town. This makes the fifth victim of the train in this county since it was put on the road.

New Electric Light Plant.

The syndicate which purchased the electric light and street car plant in Dubois, is making extensive changes. An entire new plant of great magnitude is being erected on the property of John E. Dubois, one of the chief stockholders. When completed, the service will be among the best of its kind in the State.

Quarryman Fractures His Skull.

Charles Derr, while working at the North Lebanon stone quarry, was struck with a rock which fractured his skull. Derr was at a drill when the rock fell from a high bank where the thaw had loosened it.

Killed by a Lump of Coal.

While Joseph Flock was working in a breast of the William Penn Colliery, Shenandoah, a lump of coal fell and broke his neck. Flock was 40 years of age, and left a wife and six children.

A Misstep to Death.

Alfred Cook, of Wilcox, received injuries at Johnsonburg, in jumping a fast freight which resulted in his death.

To work worthily, man must aspire worthily. His theory of human attainment must be lofty. It must ever be lifting him above the low plane of custom and convention, in which the senses confine him, into the high mount of vision, and of renovating ideas.

OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD.

With burning brain and heart of hate,
I sought my wronger, early, late,
And all the wretched night and day
My dream and thought was slay, and
slay.

My better self rose uppermost,
The beast within my bosom lost
Itself in love; peace from afar
Shone o'er me radiant like a star.

I slew my wronger with a deed,
A deed of love; I made him bleed
With kindness, I filled for years
His soul with tenderness and tears.
—Robert Loveman in the Independent.

EL PADRE TRISTE.

BY WALTER MAYSON.

Diego sat on the south side of the ancient adobe church of San Pedro. It was the time of day when the good fathers, whose lives had been passed at the now forgotten mission, were taking their customary seista. It was Diego's time to be idle. He looked southward, over the almond trees just bursting into blossom, over the stubby vines that the half-naked descendants of a once lordly race were training for the winter's vintage, over the garden patch and network of irrigating ditches, over the great tawny desert of death, toward the land of his birth. The wind, a very mild breeze for February, whistled around the corner of the building. It came fresh from the Raton Mountains. It chilled him. He drew closer to his shelter. It chilled his heart also, and, as he looked over the orchard decked with fragrant promise, he muttered the old proverb, "Presto maduro, presto podrido (soon ripe, soon rotten). Evidently his mind was projected beyond the range of human vision.

With the involuntary expression came the thought of a name that he had not heard uttered for years—his own name, Diego. None of those with whom he had lived these three springtimes knew it; none save old Padre Sebastiano, his confessor, in whose breast a secret was as safe as in the grave. He also remembered that the name had been given him in honor of his patron saint, and that he was the descendant of a "conquistador." Degenerate as he was, he enjoyed recalling this fact.

"'El corazon manda las carnes' (The heart bears up the body), but I can't endure this forever. I must speak to the fathers to-night and take the vows."

Three years before, in this same month when the earth springs into life beneath the warmth of the returning sun, a wanderer drew rein at the gate of the Mission San Pedro. His face was haggard, his body weak after the long desert ride. His horse was in as lamentable a condition as its master. The stranger was young. He seemed almost boyish, even in the country where youth is but a sunrise glow between the child and the man. As he dismounted he staggered, reached toward the portal for support and fell in a swoon. It was not the first time that such an occurrence had happened at the lonely mission on the edge of the desert. The good fathers knew what to do in such cases, and they were no more faithful in their efforts because his serape, dust-begrimed as it was, indicated the hidalgo, than they would have been had the object of their solicitation been the humblest Indian in New Mexico.

When Diego came to himself weeks had passed. He strove to tell his story, but as often as he did so, Padre Sebastiano bid him be quiet and wait until his strength returned. So it chanced that on a summer's day, as he sat sadly in the courtyard listening to the trickling of the water, he felt a hand laid on his shoulder, and Padre Sebastiano, bending over him, said:

"Tell me, my son, what troubles you. You have never confessed, nor taken the blessed sacrament."

"Not here,father;not here! come into the chapel and I will tell you all; but when you hear my story you will turn me out like un leproso."

"Nay; say not so! The heart of the Mother is always compassionate and often, while you slept, my prayers have gone up for you to the holy San Pedro in whose glorious memory this humble mission was founded; but come."

The old man led the way to the little chapel, frescoed by loving hands that had long since entered into eternal rest, whose altar was adorned with spoils of conquest and with relics from far-distant Spain, and thence into the confessional where none might hear what passed between saint and sinner. Diego instinctively fell upon his knees and a shudder went through his well-knit frame as he thus began:

"Father, pray for me. My sin is greater than I can bear. I cannot confess it, even here."

"Proceed, my son. You have sinned, I trust you have repented. It cannot be that one so young, so fair as you, has sinned unto death."

"I have, I have."

"Tell me, and I will judge." Thus encouraged the penitent continued:

"My name is Diego Dominguez y Agramonte. My home is, or rather was, in the Boulson de Mapimi, beside Laguna del Parres. You know the place, father—the fairest upon earth, where it is always spring, where the birds sing by night as well as by day, and where the air is always fragrant with the perfume of orange blossoms and of more distant mountain flowers. There I lived on my father's hacienda, and never once had serious thought of love or trouble. Thus time passed until I was nineteen years of age, when strange stories came to us of the wonderful railroad that was coming from the Rio Grande del Norte, and was already near the city of Chihuahua. I had read much of the 'maquina de vaho,' but I wanted to see it for myself, and the peones who went away to work and came back jingling pesos, when before they had never seen anything greater than un medio, only whetted my desire to travel.'

"Ah, my son," said the old man, interrupting, "the love of money is the root of all evil.' Nudi intravimus, nudi eximus."

"But, padre, it was not money that I was after. I wanted to see the world. So just before 'la dia de noche buena' I started for Chihuahua. My mother blessed me with tears, and my father, who knew my temper and inexperience, urged me to hasten back and take charge of the hacienda. Chihuahua was the largest city I had ever been in, and I wandered about the plaza for a day or two quite lost in the crowd. The Americanos were everywhere, and seemed to have plenty of money, and to own everything, and when I thought how our beautiful Mexico had belonged to old Castile before an Englishman had set foot on the soil I hated the upstarts. I soon found friends who felt the same way that I did, and we picked quarrels with the gringos until the police interfered.

"One night, after I had been there about a week, we went to a fandango. There I met my fate. I took my seat beside the most beautiful senorita that I had ever seen. She was not dark, like our Coahuila belles, but her head glinted like the ripening wheat on the uplands, and her eyes were a deep, dreamy blue, and her form—well, I lost my heart. She threw back the mantilla that covered her head and smiled at me. This gave me courage, and I asked her to dance. I can never forget the touch of her hand. It gave me a thrill that I had never before experienced. I felt it often during the next two weeks, but I have never known it since. The next dance she gave to one of my friends, and, as they passed me, she dropped a rose at my feet. Before the night was over I knew all about her. Her name was Maria Sepueveda, and she was an heiress. Of course, she had been much sought after, but as yet had shown no decided preference for any one. This was my chance. I was as constant as her shadow. If she was at a fandango, I was there also, and when there was no fandango, I would take my mandolin and stand beneath her window. In less than a week I had told her all about the beautiful Boulson de Mapimi, and, for you know we do things quickly in our country, I told her that I loved her and she promised——"

Diego paused. His passionate voice was choked with sobs. Padre Sebastiano stroked the bowed head, but did not speak. In a moment the young man resumed.

"Such happiness could not last forever. It was too great. One night, and I was to return home the next day, we were at a fandango. A party of Americanos came in. One of them was a great man. He spent gold where I spent silver. He used to drink a great deal and to gamble a great deal more. The senoritas liked him too well; but I hated him. He would show his gold and diamonds, and was reported to be a powerful hidalgo in his own land. Well, Maria and I had enjoyed one dance, and then this Americano asked her to dance with him. I did not think she would do it, but you know, 'No ay cerradura si se de oro la ganzua (there is no lock if the key be golden). So they went on the floor together. I saw him whisper sweet words in her ear, just as I had done, and rattle the coins in his pocket, and my heart became hot within my breast. I wanted the next dance, but Maria paid no attention to me. She danced again with the gringo. When they came near me I scowled. He saw me and laughed a sneering laugh and said something in English. I did not understand the language, but I did know the word 'greaser.' Maria understood him. She turned toward me and laughed also. I could stand it no longer. I went outside into the cool air. It did not cool me. I heard the sound of music. It had no charms for now and again, as I looked in, I saw Maria still dancing with my enemy. For hours I waited. At length the Americanos came out and walked toward their hotel. There were three of them. I followed like a cat. I could have followed that man to the end of the earth. By and by he stopped behind his friends to light a cigar. This was what I wanted. In an instant my knife was between his ribs. He fell with a groan. His friends ran back, and while they stopped to raise him I escaped in the darkness. I knew Chihuahua as well as they. I hunted up my friend Ramon, and told him all about it.

"'Diego,' said he, 'they know you, and you have killed a great hidalgo. You must get out of the city to-night—right away. You cannot go home, because the police will look for you there, and the United States will never let the matter rest.'

"'What shall I do?'

"'Take your horse and go across the river. They will never look for you in his country. Here is money. Your father will repay me.'

"In another hour I was on my way. I thought that I would go to Santa Fe. So I told Ramon; but the blessed mother brought me to your mission. Padre, will you turn me away?"

"God forbid, my son. But did you kill Senor Americano?"

"That I cannot tell. I meant to.'

"It is just as likely that you did not, if you struck him only once. These Americanos have many lives. Do you ever think of Maria now?"

"Oh, Padre, can I ever forget her? Sometimes I have the old love just as bad as I had it in Chihuahua, and sometimes I think that if she were here I could kill her, too."

"You must put such thoughts away, my son. If you have killed a man your whole life must be one of repentance. Do you repent?"

"I do, indeed; and pray all the holy saints and fathers to intercede for me. Ora pro me."

The confessor had been young himself, and knew the great world far better than did his companion. He did not speak the word that Diego wished to hear uttered, but gave him a kiss of peace, and said:

"Wait here; I go to consult with the brethren."

The penitent knew that his secret was safe, but he wondered what Padre Sebastiano would say about his remaining in this asylum. He had not long to wait. The good man returned with the news that the exile might depart when he wished. The fathers, however, had learned to love him, and he was welcome to remain at the mission if he chose.

"Only," said the priest, "if you stay you must earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. We hope that some day you will be one of us."

In this manner it came about that Diego Dominiguez y Agramonte, who had always ruled and never served, went out to labor with the Pueblos, and when his "peonada" was done he would come into the chapel and join in the vesper service like a true gentleman of Mexico that he was. The fathers had done all this to try him. They realized his worth, and soon promoted him to be superintendent of the business details of the little community. They gave him an unoccupied cell for his own use; but as often as they urged him to take the irrevocable vow, he would declare that as yet he was not worthy. He even affected, as far as possible, the habit of his superiors, and was foremost in deeds of charity and self-denial. The Indians regarded him as a lay brother; but he never smiled nor mingled in their amusements as did the others. So, not knowing his name, he passed to and fro among them as "El Padre Triste."

All this came to him as he basked in the sunlight. A shadow lay athwart him. Looking up he saw Padre Sebastiano. The laborers were at their toil. The air was full of fragrance of freshly turned earth and of bursting buds. Henceforth this world was his world. The past was buried. No more for him would the orange flowers bloom in the far-away Boulson de Mapimi; no more would he dream of the golden-haired senorita of Chihuahua. He, too, would be a father, and these patient, dusky sons of the soil would be his children—his care.

"Padre," said he, arising, "I am resolved. If you are willing, I will take the vow."

"The saints be praised! Diego, you are no longer my son, but my brother," and with streaming eyes the priest hurried away to break the joyful news.

That night Diego lay down on his pallet with a feeling of blissful security such as he had never known before. Scarcely had he fallen asleep when he was aroused by a rude shake.

"Get up, Diego! A wagon has been overturned in the canon on the road to Santa Fe. A messenger has just come from there. One man is badly hurt, and there is a woman in the party. The place is about fifteen miles from here, but you can ride fast, and know what to do. Take a bottle of brandy with you, and whatever else you may need from the medicine chest. God speed you!"

With all his spiritual fervor the young man could not forget that he had once been un caballero. His horse, the same that he had ridden to San Pedro, had grown fat and lazy in the corral, and El Padre Triste felt a savage glee as he dug in the spurs and galloped away over the untracked sand in the chill of the night. In half an hour the way became rocky. The mountains, at first a distant black band, now arose to the stars, an insurmountable barrier, save where the little stream that gave life to the mission had furrowed its way through perpendicular walls a thousand feet in height. The horse went warily. The darkness could almost be felt, and one false step might mean death. Diego did not think of this. He was wondering whence these travelers came. Were they from Mexico, making a pilgrimage to the City of the Holy Faith? If so, could they by any chance recognize him? After all these years was he doomed to meet his just deserts?

He had plenty of time to ponder these things before the flickering light of a midnight campfire disclosed his journey's end. Voices reached him. The speech was his mother tongue. On the ground near the fire lay a man moaning, his comrades doing all in their power to alleviate his suffering. Near by, wrapped in blankets, was a sleeping form. Diego tied his horse and advanced toward the group. He did not see a familiar face. The watchers rose to meet him.

"Oh, padre, you are just in time. Jose is almost dead."

"Not so, friends," he replied in their own language; "he's a long way from being a dead man. Put on some wood and make a blaze."

He poured some liquor down the throat of the writhing wretch, bound up the wounds and set, as best he could, the broken limb. All this took time, and as the fire burned more brightly and the noise of the conversation grew louder, the form in the blankets moved uneasily. Then the blankets were thrown back and a woman approached. Diego's back was toward her. He saw—nothing but duty.

"Diego!"

El Padre Triste bounded to his feet and turned. The hair that glistened like the ripening wheat on Mapimi uplands and the eyes of dark,dreamy blue were before him; but the smile was gone. In its place was an expression of astonishment.

"Senora Maria, how do you come here?"

"For you, Diego; I stood it as long as I could, and then—and then Ramon said he thought you had gone to Santa Fe, and I ran away to find you."

"But, Senor Americano! If he had been alive you would never have thought of me," Diego said bitterly.

"Diego," the old smile crept around the lovely mouth—"Diego, Senor Americano did not die. His wife came down to nurse him two weeks after you ran away. He is alive yet for aught I know. He just got a good lesson, and I—I wanted a little fun, you see. Won't you forgive me?"

"Mariquita!"

The next morning as Padre Sebastiano was looking toward the northwest he saw a cloud of dust approaching. It came nearer—a horse, and it carried two. Nearer yet. It was Diego. He was smiling, and behind him, in true knight errant fashion, rode a woman. The father, beside himself with amazement, ran out to meet them, and he never quite recovered from the salutation which he received:

"'Madre del Dios,' padre, I am glad I did not take the vow."—Short Stories.

Gunning of the Afridis.

Every hill was picketed, so that the Afridis did not dare to invest us, writes Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, to the New York Sun from Swaikot, on the Indian frontier. To show the cunning of the enemy, however, I mention an incident that occurred only the night before in this pass. The telegraph wires had been frequently cut, and, to prevent further annoyances of this kind, dynamite had been placed under two of the poles in as secret a manner as possible; but the wily Afridis came down in the night, cut the fuse and left the dynamite. They enjoy scoring in any way against the English, like keen sportsmen, and when they have gained a point they will often write sarcastic notes to the officers they have worsted. A little while ago some daring Pathans stole into a bungalow where an English officer was sleeping and had the audacity to light a candle. The officer on awakening saw a tall Afridi standing over him with a drawn sword and dared not reach for his revolver, which lay under his pillow. But in a couple of minutes the light was put out and as the Englishman saw two figures retreating through the doorway he seized his revolver and took a shot. The result was that the next day he received a note containing the following cutting words:

"Well, you are a swine. You knew I had you at my mercy and let you go, and yet you take a shot at me when my back is turned. Look out for our next meeting." Many accounts of this description have reached me from first sources.

One of the Largest of Pythons.

A python twenty feet in length, that died in the reptile house of the London Zoological Society recently, was the largest reptile ever confined there. There is a general impression that pythons reach a length of forty feet or more, an absurdity made manifest when the authorities assert that the female Indian python still in the gardens, and but a trifle over eighteen feet long, is the longest snake in captivity of which there is any record. General impressions as to the length of these great reptiles are due to the absurd pictures that formerly decorated geographies and other works used sometimes as text books, showing the picture of a python in the act of crushing and swallowing an Indian buffalo. That was a ridiculous picture that was the father of many of the "freak journalism" pictures of the present day. The London python, which was a real instead of a fabulous reptile, was just over twenty feet in length. It was obtained in Malacca, and was presented to the society by Dr. Hampshire on August 29, 1876, and had, therefore, lived rather more than twenty years in England. During that period it had been fed principally with ducks, of which it sometimes swallowed four or five at one meal. Its food was offered to it once a week, but it sometimes refused to eat for a month together. The specimen will be mounted for the Tring Museum.—Scientific American.

What One Horse Can Eat.

"An old horse with an inordinate appetite is one of the curiosities I found on a recent trip to eastern Kentucky," said Colonel Andrew Yates last night. "This ancient animal was once ridden by a mail rider over in West Virginia, and had to go in a jog from daylight till after dark each day, except Sunday. But after long service 'old Bawley' was traded off to a farmer living over on the Kentucky side of the mountain, and he recently pensioned the animal, putting 'Bawley' on the pasture and letting him have all he craved morning and evening at feeding time. An ordinary meal for 'Bawley' is two racks of hay, thirty ears of corn a two gallon bucket of bran, a gallon of oats and all the stale bread and meat in the house. 'Bawley' is as fond of meat and bread as of hay and corn; and, in fact, will eat almost anything, not drawing the line at fruit or sweet things. The four-legged gourmand one broke in the hog pen and emptied a large trough of slop which had just been poured in for the porkers. His owner said he once heard the old horse whining in pain and went out and dosed 'Bawley,' his imprudence in devouring a bucket of new-made jam having superinduced serious illness, but the horse was ready to eat the following morning as usual."—Louisville Post.

Richest Princess.

The richest princess in the world is the Crown Princess Louise Josephine of Sweden and Norway, married to the Crown Prince of Denmark.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Lockport (N. Y.)paper says: "Miss Minnie Powers of this city is eight feet tall, lacking one inch." That young woman evidently stands very high in the estimation of all who know her.

A dozen murderers are under life sentences in the penitentiary of North Dakota, and it is said that no man guilty of murder has ever been legally hanged in the State, in compliance with the verdict of a court jury.

England is about to add 21,000 extra men to her army, and her naval expenditures for 1898 will be larger than those for any other year in her history. England maintains peace by keeping herself in readiness for the other thing.

Among foreign nations Japan is conspicuous for her activity in increasing her navy. At the close of the Chinese war she had forty-three warships, besides torpedo boats. By 1906 she will have added to her fleet six battleships of 15,000 tons each, six armored cruisers of 9,200 tons each, five other cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, eleven destroyers and ninety torpedo boats.

The failure of the harvest has caused great destitution and distress among the Russian peasantry, particularly in the central and southeastern provinces. In the district of Tamboff, southeast of Moscow, the people are compelled to feed their starving cattle from the thatch of their cottages. The suffering is even greater than during 1891, which was a particularly severe year among these unfortunate people. Typhus and other maladies of hunger and exposure are now beginning to spread, and while the government is doing what it can for their relief, it forbids the newspapers from giving publicity to their troubles.

Indian farmers whose horses have died with symptoms of poisoning supposed that the animals had eaten the loco plant. Investigation by the Department of Agriculture, however, shows that the poisonous plant eaten is the rattle-box. This has long been known as dangerous to horses, though, curiously enough, it is apparently harmless when eaten by cattle. A concerted effort to exterminate the weed is to be made, to which end the State and the National Agricultural Departments will lend assistance. The weed does not grow readily in cultivated lands and is seldom found in tame-grass meadows, but abounds in the wild grasses on the second bottom and uplands. There is no known remedy to counteract its poison, but for stock running in pastures where it is found a plentiful supply of salt is recommended.

Some idea of the almost unlimited resources of this country may be obtained from the abundance in which only six of its mineral products are found, viz., coal, iron, gold, copper, petroleum and silver. The figures giving the total output of these mineral products for the past year are not available; but for the year 1896 the figures are as follows: Coal, $206,982,718; iron, $87,688,000; gold, $57,000,000; copper, $48,786,080; petroleum, $42,162,184 and silver, $30,461,065. What country on the globe can surpass the aggregate showing which the foregoing figures present? Of course some countries may forge ahead of the United States in the abundance of some one or more particular mineral products which they possess, but in the aggregate they must necessarily fall far short. But as yet, the mineral wealth of the United States is only partially developed; the future alone can reveal the contents of our hidden treasures.

In addition to the hardships entailed upon the country by adverse financial conditions during the past year, it appears from data recently compiled by one of the leading trust companies of the United States that embezzlements, defalcations and other criminal misdeeds foot up in the aggregate to make a total increase of nearly $2,000,000 in the amount of money misappropriated during the year just past. In other words, it appears that dishonesty in the United States has increased twenty per cent during the year. This is a most appalling condition of affairs, affirms the Atlantic Constitution, and naturally the question arises, is the home life of our people what it ought to be? Do parents realize the importance of instilling into the minds of their children right principles of conduct, or do the firesides of the nation need to be reformed in this respect? Too much stress cannot be laid upon the need of vigorous parental discipline. If boys are brought up properly under the home roof they are more than apt to be upright and useful men. Of course there are bound to be some exceptions, but in the vast majority of cases this rule obtains. Most of the funds misappropriated during the past year are laid to the charge of comparatively young men,which makes the record all the more distressing and pathetic.

The secret of Germany's manufacturing progress has profoundly impressed a deputation sent from Manchester, England, to study continental institutions. This commission visited at Crefield a textile and dyeing school of world-wide fame, which is not only magnificently equipped for teaching every detail of what all nations have done and are doing in matters pertaining to textiles, but which makes every effort to assist manufacturers and merchants. A technical school found in Darmstadt, a city of only 57,000 inhabitants, is one of several now having equally liberal provision for giving the most advanced electrical instruction. Such schools have been stimulated by the success of the large and costly chemical laboratories, where the most eminent men of science encourage pupils to give five, six and seven years to study, the result being the easy lead of German and Swiss manufacturers, especially the former, in the world of colors and fine chemicals. An example of what this policy of scientific training has done may be seen in the great color works at Ludkigshafen, on the Rhine. This establishment in 1865 had 30 workmen, while it now employs 5,000 men, including over 100 trained chemists, its chemical laboratories themselves being on the scale of those of a great university. This factory is but one of several, the annual production of Germany's coal tar industry alone being $50,000,000.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Meeting of the Colonel and the Man Who Saved His Life at Chancellorsville.

A few mornings ago a tall, handsome gentleman, with mustache and hair tinged with gray, walked through the lobby of the Ebbitt and stopped in front of the newsstand. He was about to pick up a newspaper when a little old man with gray, shaggy Burnsiders got up from his seat in one corner of the lobby and walked over to him.

"Isn't this Gen. James R. O'Beirne?" the little man asked.

"I am Gen. O'Beirne, sir," was his reply, "and who are you, may I ask?"

"Do you remember Major Bell of New York?"

"Do I remember him? Well, I have cause to remember him. He saved my life once."

"Well, I am that person," said the little man.

Tears came into the eyes of both as they grasped each other's hands and adjourned to a convenient seat to talk over old times.

At the battle of Chancellorsville O'Beirne, who was then Colonel of the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment, was shot through the breast by a bullet. It made a hole clear through one lung. Bell, who had been in the same regiment, called to his assistance one of his comrades, and they carried him off the field of battle.

O'Beirne was sent to his home in New York, and it was supposed that he could not live long. But under good nursing he recovered and went back into the Union service again. At the time of President Lincoln's second inauguration he was Provost Marshal in the District of Columbia.

During the ceremonies on the east side of the Capitol, Bell, who was in Washington on a leave of absence, detected a pickpocket pursuing his work in the crowd. He called the attention of a policeman to the man. The policeman arrested the pickpocket and took Bell along for a witness.

The hearing was delayed for several days, and in the meantime Bell's leave of absence expired. When he presented the outlawed ticket at the steamer wharf he was placed under arrest for having disobeyed the order. Bell, tried to explain, but the rules were fixed and relentless.

The case was brought to the attention of Gen. O'Beirne as Provost Marshal, and as soon as he saw the name he had Bell brought before him.

"General, I wish you would let me go, as I am anxious to join my regiment," said Bell.

"You will be dealt with as a man should be who has dared to disobey the injunction of his commander," O'Beirne replied sternly.

He then issued a new order extending Bell's leave of absence two weeks and accompanied it with a command that he appear at his home in this city. Bell visited the man whose life he had saved, spent a week, and later joined his regiment.—Washington Star.

Fourteen Thousand Islands.

The Maldive Archipelago, lying in the Indian Ocean, several hundred miles southwest of the southern point of Hindostan, although containing inhabitants, does not frequently see visitors from the civilized world. Such a visitor has recently described these islands in an Austrian geographical periodical. They number, it appears, not less than 14,000, and are all composed of coral rocks. Few of them rise more than seven or eight feet above the sea-level, although they contain cocoanut palms and other forms of vegetation. Hundreds of little islands, ranged around in a circle, with narrow and shallow channels between, form atolls, or rings, having quiet water within. Occasionally an individual island is found in the form of a ring, with a smooth lake enclosed in its coral embrace.—Youth's Companion.

Heat Under Alpine Snows.

One phase of the construction of tunnels through the Alps was recently discussed by M. Brandicourt, secretary of the Linnaean Society of the North of France, in La Nature. He showed that only a few thousand feet below the eternal snows of that region so high a temperature may be found that workmen can scarcely live in it. Nearly all of the other difficulties encountered had been foreseen. This one was a great surprise. It shows how the interior heat of the earth extends above the sea level into all great mountainous uplifts on the earth's surface.

Perseverance.

The Chinese have the best illustration of this principle that we have ever seen. One of their countrymen who had been making strenuous efforts to acquire literary information, discouraged by difficulties, at last gave up his book in despair. As he returned to manual employment he saw a woman rubbing a crowbar on a stone; on inquiring the reason, she replied that she was in want of a needle, and thought she would rub down the crowbar till she got it small enough. The patience of the aged woman provoked him to make another trial.—The Ledger.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 17

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Established Jan. 1, 1889, by G. R. Spigelmyer.

Feb. 7, 1891, Racket Store Co. { G. R. Spigelmyer. Shem Spigelmyer.

March 3, 1898,

The Racket Is Itself Again !

And the march of improvement begins.

For This Week...

Big change in Shoe Department. Balcony removed, better light, new stock.

New Goods by the Car-Load

and everything under regular price.

If U buy goods in Bellefonte, in justice to Urself, U will look through The Big Department Store before making Ur purchases.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Seed Time..

is here. Buy your seeds of us. . . . . .

We Will Save You Money

We have a new wrinkle in seeds. Bought them in bulk. Intend to sell them in bulk—by weight. The advantage to you will be more seeds for your money.

Wolf & Crawford.

WASHINGTON.

Four-Day Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

In order to afford the residents of Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg, and neighboring cities in Central Pennsylvania an opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of a personally-conducted tour to Washington, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a four-day tour to the National Capital on Monday, March 28.

Special train will leave Williamsport at 12.40 P. M., Wilkesbarre 10.15 A. M., Sunbury 1.55 P. M. Mt. Carmel 11.30 A. M Harrisburg 3.30 P. M., stopping at the principal intermediate stations and at York. Connecting train leaves Centre Hall at 7.13 A. M. Returning, special train will leave Washington at 3.40 P. M., Tuesday, March 31, passengers from the Shamokin Division will use regular trains from Washington returning. All tickets will be good to return also on regular trains until Saturday, April 2, inclusive.

Round-trip rate, covering transportation, hotel accommodations from supper on date of tour until after luncheon on the following Thursday, $13.00 from Williamsport, $13.75 from Wilkebsarre $12.00 from Sunbury, $10.50, from Harrisburg, $13.60 from Centre Hall, and proportionate rates from other stations. Guides to Washington will be distributed free on the train.

Foritineraries, rates, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. mar10-2t

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

At Allensville, Wm. Glass, aged 59 years.

At Newton Hamilton, John T. Lane aged 73 years.

At Newton Hamilton, Eliza Ramsey aged 83 years.

In Oliver twp., John Watts, aged 51 years.

In Lewistown, Ephraim Wian, aged 59 years.

At Belleville, Elizabeth, wife of Jno. W. Wilson, aged 62 years.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

The Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board. Spring Term will begin May 3. For catalogues address, Henry B. Moyer, Director. 4t

Barn Burned.

The barn on the tenant farm of Jacob Kepler, in Ferguson township, was destroyed by fire on last Friday evening about 5 o'clock.

The barn is a total loss, with all its contents.

Among the contents burned were three mowers, two grain drills, a binder, five stall-fed steers, a lot of sheep, in short, all the machinery, wagons and implements of Kepler's two farms stored in this barn, were burned. A bull was badly scorched but managed to get out.

A man and wife had entered the barn shortly before to fill a bed tick and it is believed that a spark from a pipe or segar dropped into the rubbish in the passage way and caused the fire. The flames cut off the two from escape by the entrance and were obliged to leap from another door to save their lives.

A large manure shed attached to the barn and an outside straw stack also fell a prey to the flames. There was no insurance on the contents burned.

There was $800 insurance on the barn in the Centre Hall company.

Escaped Prisoner Returns.

Sheriff Wagner, of Lewisburg, was awakened about 1 o'clock last Thursday night, by vigorous pounding on his door and an urgent appeal to be let in. He was considerably astounded on coming down to find his late caller was Elmer Hassenplug, who with another prisoner had escaped from the jail last week.

The Sheriff had been scouring the country in the effort to recapture the fugitives, and his surprise was great at the voluntary return of Hassenplug. The explanation given was that he was tired wandering about the country, hiding in sheds and outbuildings, with scarcely anything to eat and the fear of being seen and recognized.

To Build the New Road.

The contract for the construction of 12 miles of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway extension to Pittsburg has been let to Alexander E. Patton, of Curwensville. This covers the distance from Lindsey to Dayton. The engineers are still working on the balance of the line, and it is thought Patton will also be employed to construct that. Snyder Bros., of Curwensville, will get the stone work, with the exception of a bridge across the Mahoning near Punxsutawny, and a bridge across the Allegheny at Mosgrave. This indicates that work on construction will begin soon.

How She Expressed Herself.

A girl who recently visited the city described her experience thusly: "Oh I had such a perfect beautiful time! Everything was so converted, you know. We stopped to a house where we rode to our rooms on a refrigerator, and our rooms were illustrated with election lights. There was no stove in the room, but one of those legislators in the floor, and the heat poured right up through. I did hot have any appetite and could not get a thing I could realize. Honestly, when I got home I was almost an individual."

Married.

In Centre Hall, January 19th, by Rev. W. W. Rhoads, Mr. David G. Smetzler, of Potters Mills, and Miss Minnie Rachau, of Madisonburg, were united in marriage.

At the United Evangelical parsonage, March 1st Rev. W. W. Rhoads united in marriage Mr. Samuel I. Corl, of State College, and Miss Mary E. Seibert, of Bellefonte.

Lost and Found.

A few mornings ago C. P. Loveland, of Lock Haven, drove to Bellefonte, and in the evening he missed his purse containing about $40.

Early next morning he arose and drove back over his route for about ten miles. Down near Curtin's works he found his purse lying in the road and several buggy wheels had passed over it. Nothing was missing, and it evidently lay there unnoticed for a day.

Horses Wanted.

Farmers and others having horses, young or old for sale, should bring them to Runkle's hotel, Centre Hall, where R. H. Hoy, horse dealer, of Philadelphia, will be yet Thursday and Friday of this week, to buy a car load. Horses or mules wanted, young or old, but they must be in good condition. Fair prices will be paid.

New Millinery Firm.

Miss Lillian Christine has purchased the interest of Mrs. C. E. Osman in the millinery store, and with Miss Annie Dinges, the young ladies will remove the goods to the Dinges block, and continue there.

Notify Us.

Subscribers of the Reporter who will change their post office address this spring, should notify this office of the change at once, so that the REPORTER may follow. It is important that the old address be given as well as the new one.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Evangelical Appointments.

The conference of the United Evangelical church, held at Hughesville, has made the following appointments for the Centre district.

A. Stapleton, Presiding Elder.
Altoona, J. A. Hollenbaugh.
Bellwood and Pine Croft, A. D. Gramley.
Bellefonte, C. H. Goodling.
Milesburg, G. W. Heiney.
Howard, S. R. Sechrist.
Nittany, H. T. Searle.
Rebersburg, W. H. Stover.
Centre Hall, W. W. Rhoades.
Spring Mills, W. M. Brown.
Millheim, S. J. Lohr.
Sugar Valley, G. F. Garrett.
Milmont, D. H. Schaeffer.
Buffalo, J. Shambach.
New Berlin, J. F. Shultz.
Penn's Creek, J. H. Price.
Middleburg, J. H. Hortz.
McClure, L. Dice.
Port Trevorton, W. E. Brillhart.
Lewistown, George Joseph.
Patterson, S. E. Koontz.

The Constables and Forest Fires.

The season of spring forest fires will soon be upon us, and an opportunity will be presented to test the efficiency of the new law which went into operation on January 1, making the constables of townships fire wardens for the extinguishment of woodland fires, empowering them to employ assistance and providing for compensation for such work. If properly enforced and carried out, the law ought to result in halting the great loss which now annually takes place in our rapidly diminishing forest area, and which is such a potent factor in preventing the reforesting of regions that would otherwise grow up in trees. The new law is a part of recent legislation with regard to the preserving and restoring of our forests which has been all too tardily undertaken.

Dr. Colfelt Again Enters the Ministry.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery on Monday Dr. Colfelt was again admitted to the ministry. His case had been before that body for some months and at a previous meeting he was examined as to his personal piety and his desire to enter the ministry just as though he had never before occupied a pulpit. He passed the examination on theology successfully, and was licensed to preach. There is no doubt as to the desire of the congregation of Oxford Church to have Dr. Colfelt as its pastor, and he will probably be installed as such in a few weeks.

A Flitting Chain.

When Mrs. Annie Boozer moves in with her mother, Mrs. Derstine, across the alley, then Dav. Boozer flits where she left, and W. O. Rarick will find room in the Krise house vacated by Boozer; and D. J. Meyer will flit into the foundryhouse vacated by Rearick; and Frank Crawford will find the house opposite the Reorter office, vacated by Meyer, ready for him to flit into; and Milt Snyder find Crawford's home ready for him to occupy.

Eye Taken Out.

Some years ago Michael Smith, a brother of merchant Em'l Smith, of Potters Mills, unfortunately injured one of his eyes with a pointed scissors. The injured eye gave the young man much pain all the time and the sight of it later was lost. He went to Baltimore a short time ago and a skilled oculist was consulted who removed the eye. He returned home on Saturday greatly relieved by the operation.

Fire Near Unionville.

The large barn upon the farm of David Spotts, two miles north of Unionville, was destroyed by fire Monday morning at two o'clock. The tenant was John Breon. All the hay, grain, implements, and two cows were burned. There was an insurance on the barn in Grant Hoover's agency, but none on the stock. The total loss will probably be over $2,000.—*Daily News.*

Local Fire Losses.

The secretary reports the following losses have been sustained by the Farmers' Mutual on farm property within the past 6 months :

Oct. 7, barn, Philip Hubler,	$1130 00
" Mrs. Hubler, contents,	781 85
Dec. 15, contents of barn occupied by Jas. Huey,	797 82
March 11, barn of J. H. Kepler	800 00
" contents of same,	50 00
Total,	$3559 67

True to Their Self Respect.

Never drive a strange horse without blinders. Sometimes when a horse looks around and sees what is driving him he gets mad and refuses to proceed further on the ground that a high spirited well bred equine is compromising his dignity in being driven by an ass. Many sensible horses are adjudged balky for no other reason.

One Rebersburg License Withdrawn.

J. A. Gramly, one of the two Rebersburg applicants for license, has withdrawn his petition, which leaves A. L. Nearhood as the only applicant. The held-over applications will be considered by Judge Love on 22nd.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Arbor Day.

Governor Hastings has issued his annual Arbor Day proclamation, designating the 8th and 22d days of April as days for tree planting. The proclamation declares that "general tree planting as a public duty, has become a distinctive characteristic of civilized life. A peaceful history is being gained over man's tree destroying instinct. Where but a few years ago our energies were devoted to the depletion and devastation of our forests, now, almost our entire country, intelligent men and women and our national and state governments are preparing actively to begin upon our waste lands that restoration of trees which the welfare of our country imperatively demands. Our commonwealih has been foremost with legislation seeking to aid and encourage the reformation and the force of her example has influenced other states to active work in forest restoration and preservation. "The swelling buds and the flowing sap remind us that the annual awakening of plant life is approaching and that our share in the work of tree planting for the benefit of ourselves and our fellow men must shortly be performed. It is incumbent upon us not only to observe this ennobling custom, but also to be conspicuous therein."

Death of Mrs. Samuel Bollinger in Illinois

From the Freeport Bulletin we learn that Mrs. Samuel Bollinger, of that city died on Tuesday, 8, after an illness of two years, aged 85 years, 3 months and 20 days.

Her maiden name was Mary Anna Reeser; she was born at Northumberland, Pa., and she continued to reside there until she grew to womanhood, when she removed to Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 26, 1843, she was united in marriage with Samuel Bollinger, with whom she came to Stephenson county in the spring of 1854, locating near Rockgrove.

She leaves to mourn her loss her aged husband and one daughter.

She was the mother of Wm. Bollinger, who, it will be remembered, lost his life July 26, 1884, by falling from the court house white painting that structure.

Number of Pieces in a Locomotive.

Major General Miles, of the United States army, says the Altona Tribune, telegraphed to that city on Saturday and asked the Pennsylvania railroad officials to let him know how many pieces are in a class "L" locomotive of the standard type. His question has no "war" significance, it being understood that he wants to make some sort of a comparison between a locomotive and a disappearing gun carriage.

The work of counting the pieces was left to the Juniata shops. With the excellent system prevailing the work of summing up the items required but a few hours. It was found that in all there are 20,006 pieces in one of the big "L's." This includes screws, rivets, nuts and washers, beside the larger items. Nails were not counted, ten kegs being allowed to the engine.

Death of Henry Koch.

On Friday evening of last week, says the daily News, while Henry Kock, of Spring township, who lives on the Hale farm, was attending his stock, he happened to pass by a vicious bull which kicked him a few inches below the knee, breaking the large bone. Medical aid was summoned and the bone was properly set, but the pain was so excruciating that death claimed him a little before noon on Wednesday. He was about 35 years old and married.

Dedication.

The New United Evangelical church at Linden Hall will be dedicated to the services of God, March 20th. Bishop W. M. Stanford, A. M. D. D., will preach the dedicatory sermon at 10 a. m. Rev. A. E. Gobble, D. D., President of Central Pennsylvania College, and Rev. C. H. Goodling, of Bellefonte, will be present to assist. The ministry of Centre Hall and surrounding community, are respectfully invited to be present.

W. W. RHOADS.

Snow Record.

This winter's record of snows, as accurately kept at the Reporter office, is considerably under the average. There were seventeen snows with a total depth of 48½ inches. The deepest snow was 14½ inches, Dec. 31. In December we had five snows, total 19 inches; in January there were six snows, total 10 inches, and in February six, total 9½ inches. A few very light squalls were not counted.

Centre County's Deepest Well.

A few days ago the drilling of the deepest well in this county was completed. The Reporter has mentioned some of the depths of other wells, but the one just completed for Frank McCoy at the Lambert bank, near Scotia, gets nearer China than any. Its depth is 760 feet, where an abundant flow of water was struck for washing ore. It is hard water; no rock was encountered, the drill working upon sand and ore beds.

Go to Lukenbach's photo gallery at Centre Hall; 4 genuine photographs mounted on neat embossed cards for 25c, or 10 for 50c, 20 for $1; everybody go now while in life and health; no better made by a professional photographer; pictures copied, enlarged, crayon work.

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